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Social Indicators for Ontario 1977



Ontario

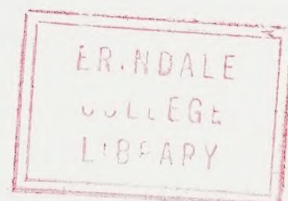
Ministry of Treasury
Economics and
Intergovernmental
Affairs



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Social Indicators for Ontario 1977



Central Statistical Services



Ontario

Ministry of Treasury
Economics and
Intergovernmental
Affairs

The Honourable W. Darcy McKeough, minister

A. Rendall Dick, deputy minister

Social Indicators for Ontario 1975

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FOREWORD

This is a time of heightened public awareness of the issues that are affecting the course of our social development. Discussion of such issues should, where possible, be supported by relevant facts about our society and the trends it has established over the recent past. To this end, an inter-ministerial task force established under the Technical Advisory Group on Statistics has developed a first compendium of selected social indicators relevant to Ontario and for which at least surrogate data are available.

The Report is a promising effort on the part of economic, social, and statistical analysts within the Ontario Government and it will be updated and revised in accordance with user demand.

Development and production support was provided by Central Statistical Services in the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

August 1977

ERRATA - SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR ONTARIO, 1977

Page 7 should read:

Area	Year	Median Age		Sex Ratio ¹	Percent Annual Growth	Births Per 1000 ² Women	Total Population ('000's)
		Male	Female				
Ontario	1971	26.9	28.1	0.99	2.0	68.4	7,703

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INTRODUCTION

The formulation and articulation of the goals of a society become increasingly important as it evolves or emerges into a major political unit whose administrative infrastructure becomes more and more complex. A political decision or an action in one functional area of a modern society can have marked impact on the status of another that is seemingly remote or dissociated. An emergent problem then is the measurement of status in defined functional areas that support defined societal goals, in order to assist and improve the political and administrative decision making process.

In the past decade there has been a developing interest in the definition, measurement and publishing of social indicators. The Economic Council of Canada in its recent report for example, has postulated three basic goals; material well-being, socio-cultural well-being and equity with respect to the first two. Related to these are subsidiary goal areas such as health, education and social justice. A number of jurisdictions have already begun to publish periodically, sets of measurements for each of the major identifiable functional areas. The United Kingdom has produced Social Trends for many years; the United States which has published an annual Social Indicators is now moving to a monthly base; and Canada has just recently released its first edition of Perspective Canada.

There are many difficulties which beset those who would try to produce a meaningful volume of social indicators. Societal goals and functional area objectives are not always well defined and if they are, they are not necessarily understood or accepted by a significant portion of society. Secondly, where a goal is well defined and accepted, it is difficult to determine the most meaningful measures and their best form for presentation to the reader. Thirdly the data may be insufficient or, as it frequently happens, the data may be located in such a manner that their retrieval cannot be effected without undue cost or undue time delays.

This first publication by the Province of Ontario was developed by a workgroup under the aegis of the Technical Advisory Group on Statistics of the inter-ministerial Statistical Data Users Committee.

The workgroup after a review of the literature and of the available provincial data sources selected arbitrarily the functional areas to be reported upon and the most relevant indicators for which there was at least some information available. In many cases it was necessary to accept a proxy measure: for example, no adequate data exists to measure provincial and regional illiteracy rates and the proxy measure of percent of persons with less than Grade V education was chosen instead. In other cases only very limited data existed: for example the only consumer price indices that relate specifically to Ontario are those for three selected cities, Ottawa, Toronto and Thunder Bay, none of which can be taken as provincial or regional indices. In many cases, the most recent data were for the last census year, 1971 (housing facilities for example) or the intercensal year 1974 (vital statistics for example).

The workgroup hope that this document will be easy to read and to interpret and that the reader will be able to gain an overview of the socio-economic status of Ontario. The members also hope that this first issue will be quickly followed up by a first revision giving latest information in updated tables and graphs. Finally, the reader is asked to communicate in writing his criticisms and suggestions for improving the document while maintaining an understanding sympathy for those who had to start from scratch.

ONTARIO AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

**1:1 SUMMARY: RANKING OF ONTARIO AND SELECTED COUNTRIES,
TABLES 1:2 to 1:13**

To say the least, any attempt to summarize Ontario's position with respect to selected representative countries is difficult and certainly fraught with the possibility of misinterpretation. The present attempt ranks the selected areas appearing in each of the tables of this chapter; 1 indicating most preferred and 7 least. Some rankings, notably population and elderly, are clearly arbitrary, and many or perhaps even a majority of readers, might think the rankings should be reversed. Equally, had any other variables been chosen to represent the subject matter of a table then different rankings would probably have occurred.

Given the foregoing cautions, the data show Ontario to be a good place in which to live.

1:1 SUMMARY: RANKING OF ONTARIO AND SELECTED COUNTRIES,
TABLES 1:2 to 1:13

		Rank ¹ by Section						
Table		Ontario	Canada	France	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
1:2	Population ²	1	2	3½	5	6	7	3½
1:3	Children	6	7	3	2	4	1	5
1:4	Elderly	7	6	2	4	1	3	5
1:5	Health ³	2	3	4	5	1	7	6
1:6	Education ³	5	5	5	2	1	3	7
1:7	Personal Income	3	4	5	7	1	6	2
1:8	Consumption ⁴	2	4	6	7	1	3	5
1:9	Labour Force ⁴	5	6	4	7	1	2	3
1:10	Leisure	4	3	7	2	1	6	5
1:11	Environment ³	3½	2	3½	6	1	7	5
1:12	Housing	1	4	7	6	5	2½	2½
1:13	Justice ⁵	3	6	5	2	4	1	7
Totals		42½	52	55	55	27	48½	56
Ranking by Totals		2	4	5½	5½	1	3	7

- 1) Rank of 1 indicates most preferred and 7, least.
- 2) Percent annual growth
- 3) Synthesis of all measures in the designated table
- 4) Total only
- 5) Murder rate per 100,000 population

1:2 POPULATION: CHARACTERISTICS

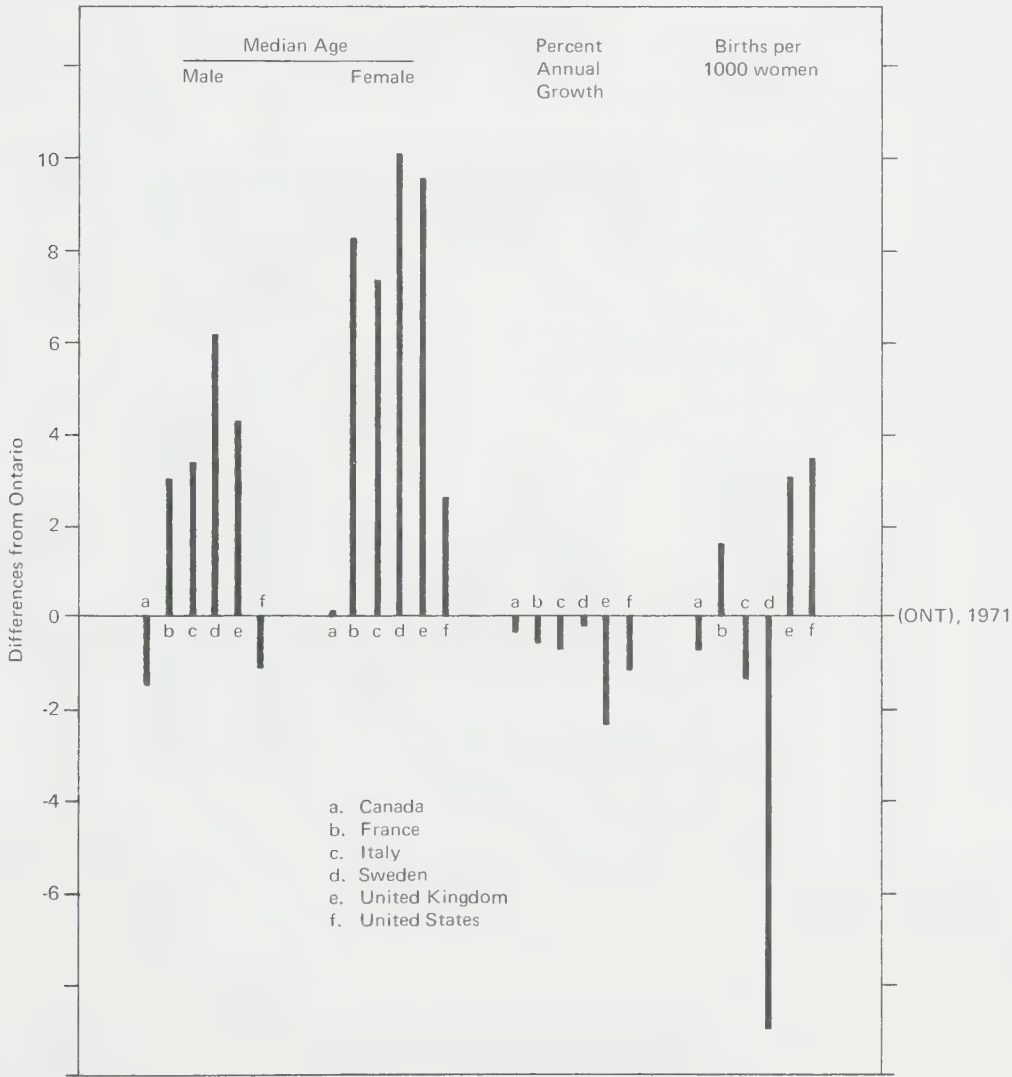
The latest internationally comparable census data are for 1970/1971. Canada experienced the highest rate of population growth amongst the selected countries. Ontario's growth rate was higher than the national, due to higher fertility rates and a proportionally higher level of net migration. The negative decline for the United Kingdom applied only to that census year: its five-year average indicates a no-growth population.

1:2 POPULATION: CHARACTERISTICS

Area	Year	Median Age		Sex Ratio ¹	Percent Annual Growth	Births Per 1000 Women ²	Total Population ('000's)
		Male	Female				
Ontario	1971	27.9	26.6	0.99	1.5	68.4	6,028
Canada	1971	26.4	27.5	1.00	1.2	67.7	21,568
France	1970	30.9	34.9	1.04	0.9	70.1	50,768
Italy	1971	31.3	34.0	0.95	0.8	67.0	54,025
Sweden	1970	34.1	36.7	1.00	1.3	59.5	8,077
United Kingdom	1971	32.2	36.2	0.95	-0.8	71.6	48,604
United States	1970	26.8	29.3	0.95	0.3	71.9	203,235

Sources: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, 1973, Volumes I and III, Catalogues 84-204 and 84-206.
UN, Statistical Yearbook 1973.

- 1) Males per female.
- 2) Ages 15 to 49.



**1:3 CHILDREN: DEATHS CAUSED BY SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES,
1973**

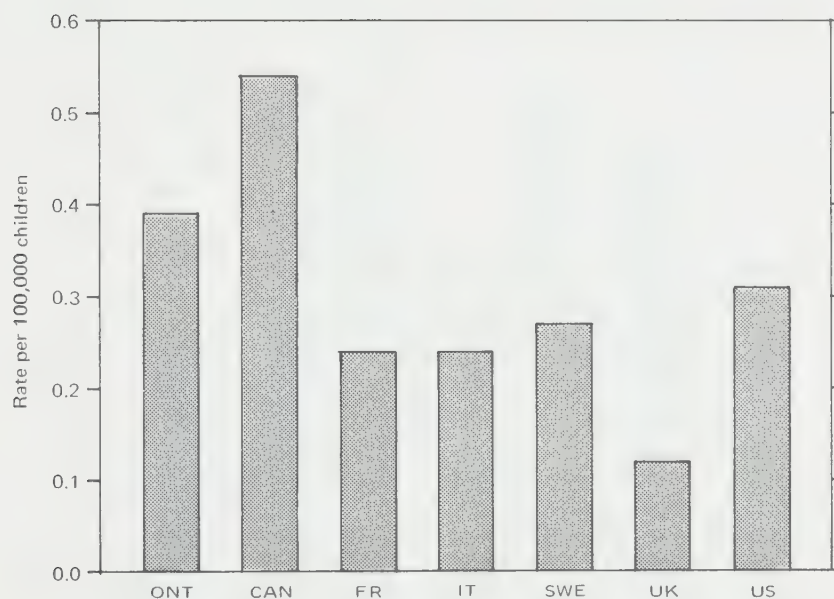
Ontario had the second highest rate among the seven areas being compared, while the United Kingdom had the lowest, 0.12 per 100,000 children. In general, North American rates were higher than the European.

1:3 CHILDREN: DEATHS CAUSED BY SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES, 1973

Area	Deaths by Self-Inflicted Injuries ¹	Rate per 100,000 Children ²
Ontario	6	0.39
Canada	24	0.54
France	25	0.24
Italy	26	0.24
Sweden	4	0.27
United Kingdom	11	0.12
United States	157	0.31

Sources: Registrar General of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1973.
WHO, World Health Statistics Annual, 1973-1976, Volume 1.

- 1) See Glossary.
2) Ages 5 to 14.



1:4 ELDERLY, 1973

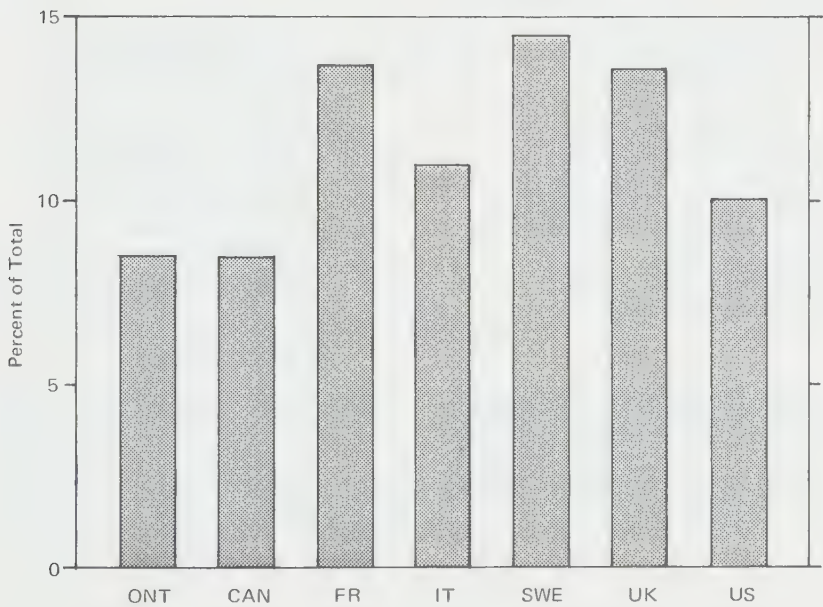
The total population of Ontario in 1973 was 7,939,000 of which 8.5 percent were 65 years of age and over, only marginally less than that for Canada. Both values are much less than those of other countries.

1:4 ELDERLY, 1973

Area	Total Population ('000's)	Elderly ¹	
		Number ('000's)	Percent
Ontario	7,939	676	8.5
Canada	22,095	1,883	8.5
France	52,131	7,118	13.7
Italy	54,644	6,028	11.0
Sweden	8,137	1,181	14.5
United Kingdom	55,936	7,589	13.6
United States	210,393	21,250	10.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Population of Canada and Provinces by Sex and Age Group, Estimated as of June 1, 1973, Catalogue 91-202.
WHO, World Health Statistics Annual, 1973-1976, Volume 1.
UN, Demographic Yearbook 1974.

1) Ages 65 and over.



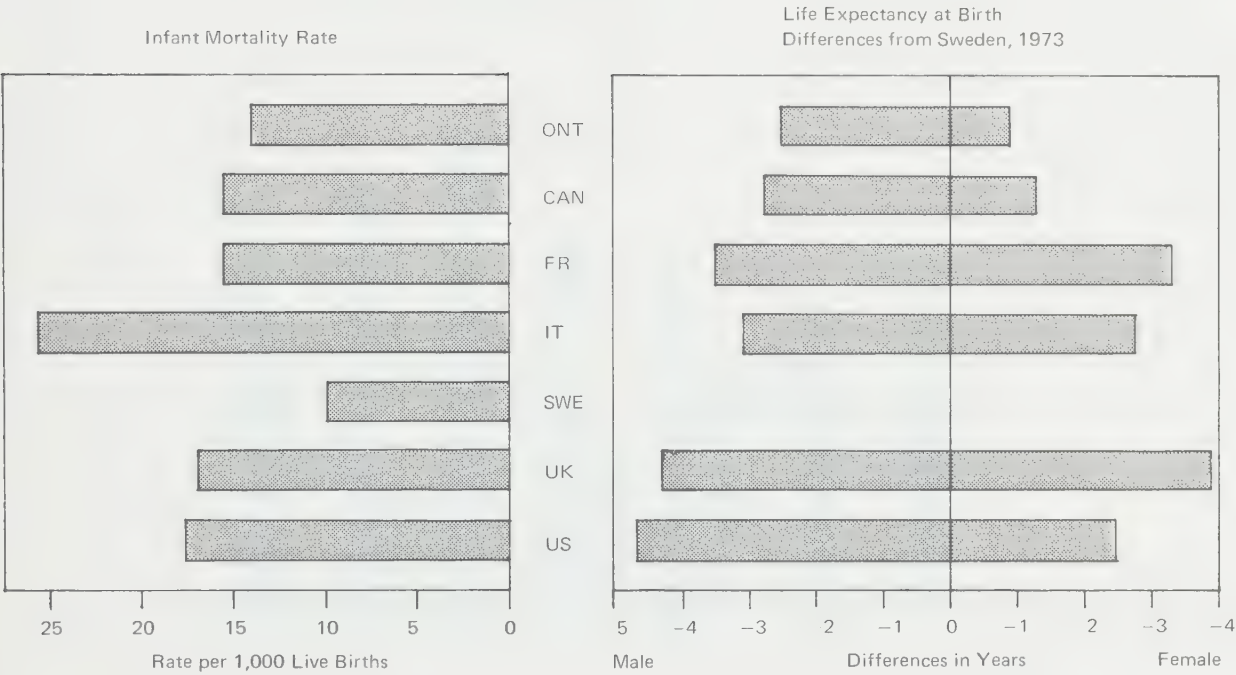
1:5 HEALTH: INDICATORS

Infant mortality rates in 1973 were much the same for five areas, high for Italy and low for Sweden. Life expectancy at birth in Sweden was higher, especially for males. Ontario was consistently in second place for all three measures. One should note that the United Kingdom life expectancies were based on the years 1968 to 1970 (two years earlier than Ontario and four years earlier than Sweden) in a period of increasing life expectancy.

1:5 HEALTH: INDICATORS

Area	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births Year 1973	Life Expectancy at Birth		
		Year	Male	Female
Ontario	14.1	1971	69.5	76.8
Canada	15.5	1971	69.3	76.4
France	15.5	1972	68.6	74.4
Italy	25.7	1971	69.0	74.9
Sweden	9.9	1973	72.1	77.7
United Kingdom	16.9	1969	67.8	73.8
United States	17.6	1972	67.4	75.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Volume III, Catalogue 84-206.
WHO, World Health Statistics Annual, 1973-1976, Volume 1.
UN, Demographic Yearbook 1974.



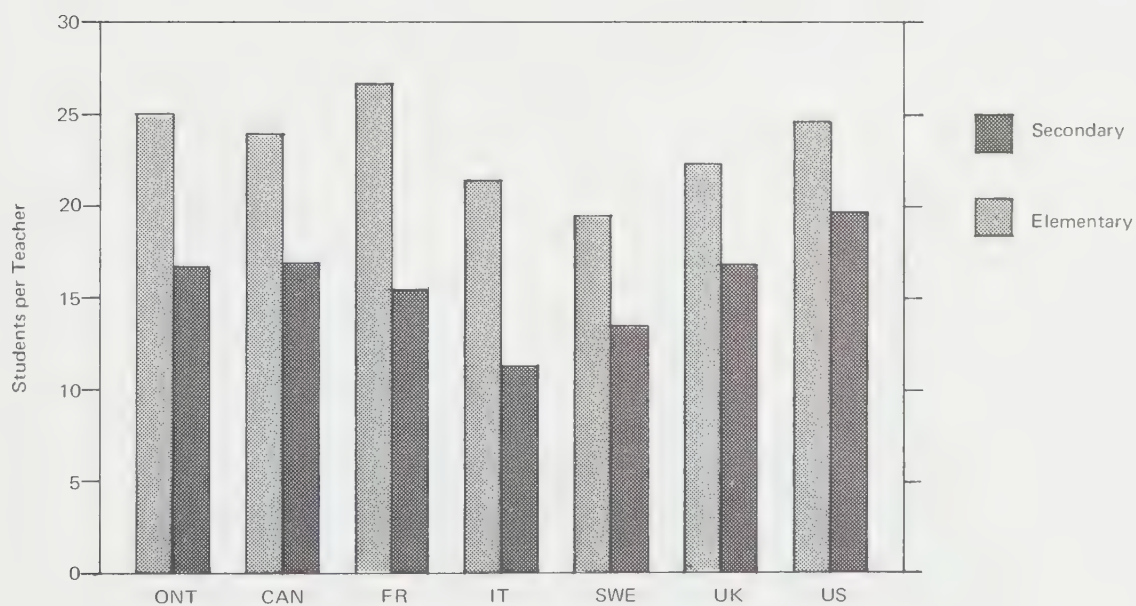
1:6 EDUCATION: STUDENT/TEACHER RATIOS, 1971

No suitable data exist for measuring the quality of education. Illiteracy rates, for example, were obtainable but variations in definition were so great that no meaningful comparison could be made. While student/teacher ratios are a measure of educational support, they are not synonymous with quality.

1:6 EDUCATION: STUDENT/TEACHER RATIOS, 1971

Area	Student/Teacher Ratios	
	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
Ontario	25.0	16.7
Canada	23.9	16.9
France	26.7	15.5
Italy	21.4	11.3
Sweden	19.5	13.5
United Kingdom	22.3	16.8
United States	24.6	19.7

Sources: Ministry of Education for Ontario, Education Statistics, Ontario, 1974.
 Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Catalogue 81-229.
 UN, Statistical Yearbook 1974.



1:7 INCOME: PERSONAL INCOME

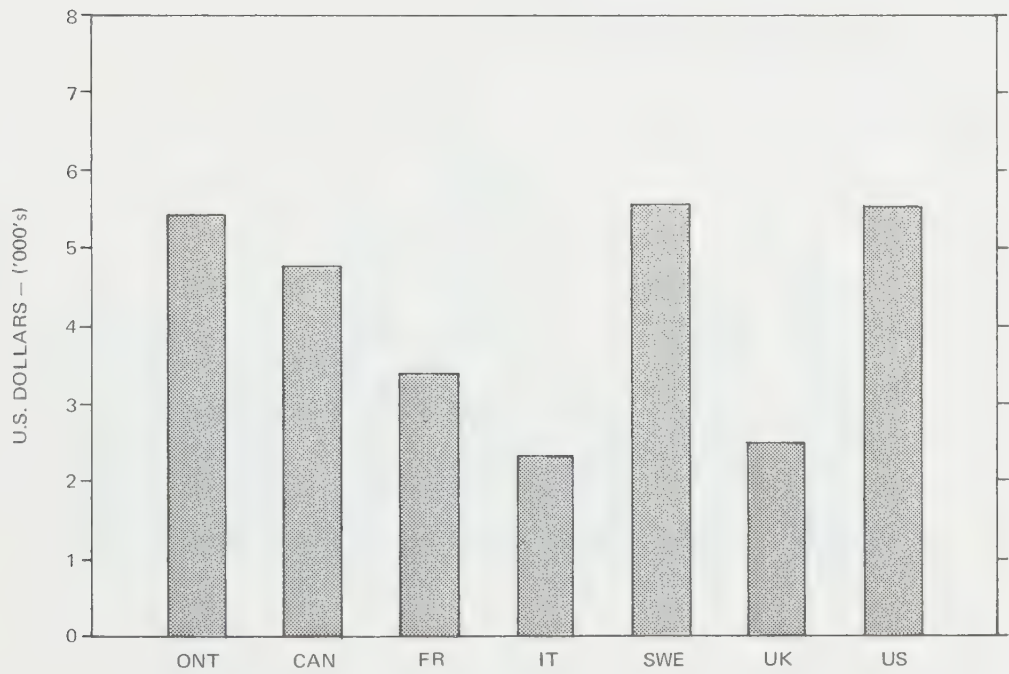
In 1973, Ontario and Canada had the third and fourth highest levels of per capita disposable income respectively: Sweden had the highest while Italy had the lowest.

1:7 INCOME: PERSONAL INCOME, 1973

Area	Per Capita Disposable Income ¹ (US Dollars)
Ontario	5,421
Canada	4,751
France (1972)	3,372
Italy	2,303
Sweden	5,562
United Kingdom	2,478
United States	5,523

Sources: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1974, Catalogue 13-531.
UN, Statistical Yearbook 1974.
Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario, unpublished data.

1) All estimates are in terms of the present system of national accounts (SNA q.v. Glossary) with the exception of Italy (ref UN Statistical Yearbook, 1974) and Ontario. For Ontario, provincial income and expenditure accounts were used and converted to US dollars.



1:8 CONSUMPTION: GOVERNMENT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

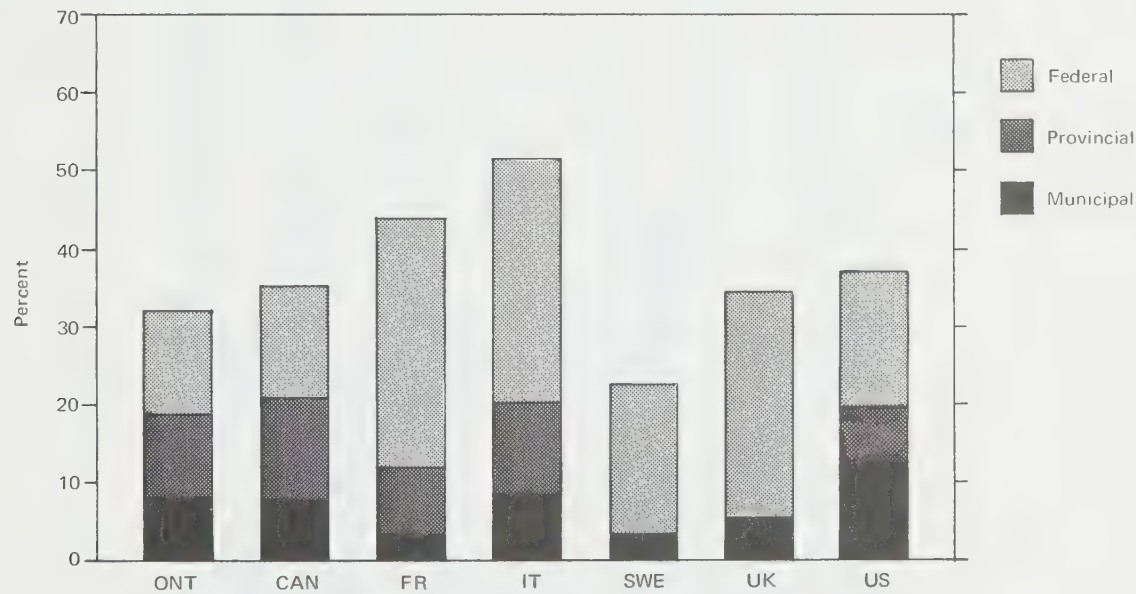
Government spending as a proportion of total national spending was highest in Italy and France at 51.3 and 44.0 percent, respectively. Ontario, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom were all in the thirty percent range. The data for Sweden indicates a low level of government expenditure but this may be a result of administrative and regulatory differences.

1:8 CONSUMPTION: GOVERNMENT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1973.

Area	Federal/ Central	Provincial/ State	Local Municipal	Total
Ontario ¹	13.1	10.5	8.3	31.9
Canada	14.4	13.0	7.9	35.3
France (1972)	32.4	8.3	3.3	44.0
Italy	31.4	11.4	8.5	51.3
Sweden	19.4	N/Ap	3.4	22.8
United Kingdom	29.2	N/Ap	5.6	34.8
United States (1972)	17.8	7.1	12.2	37.1

Sources: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario
UN, Statistical Yearbook 1974.

1) As a percent of gross provincial product.



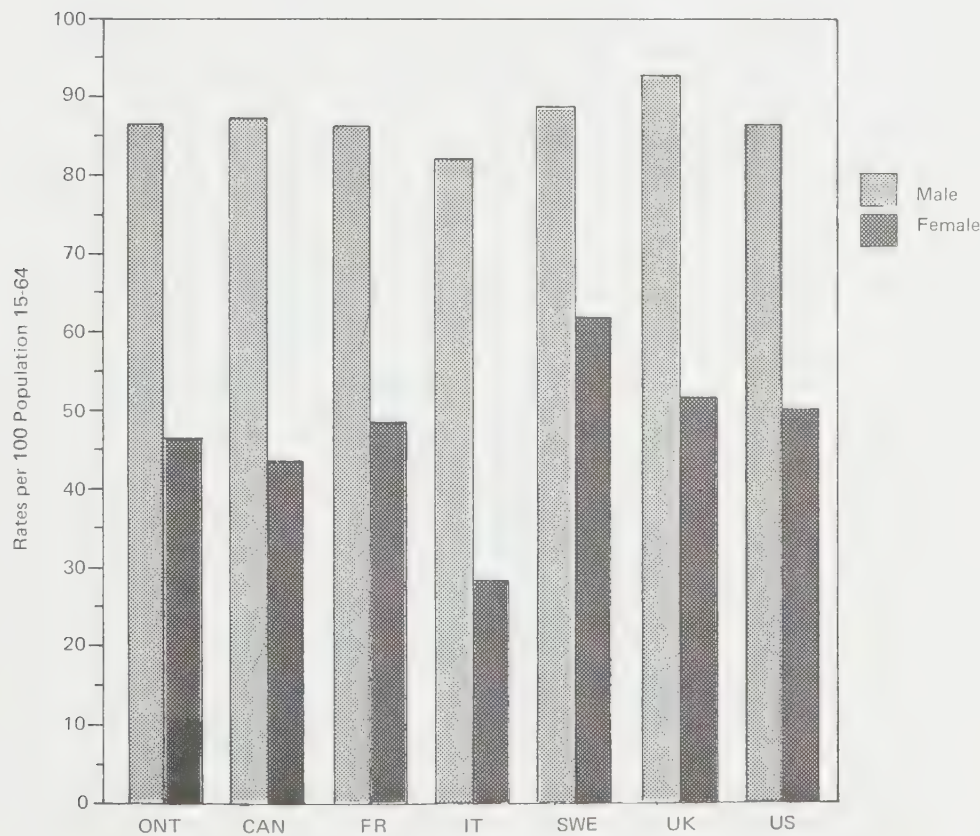
1:9 LABOUR FORCE: PARTICIPATION, 1972

Labour force participation among males was essentially the same in all reported countries but differed substantially for females whose rates ranged from 61.9 percent in Sweden down to 28.4 in Italy. Ontario and Canadian rates were about average.

1:9 LABOUR FORCE: PARTICIPATION, 1972

Area	Rates per 100 Population Ages 15 to 64		
	Male	Female	Total
Ontario	86.5	46.3	66.4
Canada	87.2	43.2	65.3
France	86.1	48.3	67.3
Italy	81.9	28.4	54.6
Sweden	88.1	61.9	75.2
United Kingdom	92.6	51.4	71.9
United States	86.4	50.0	67.9

Sources: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue 71-001.
OECD, Labour Force Statistics 1961-1972, April 1974, Paris



1:10 LEISURE: WORKING TIME

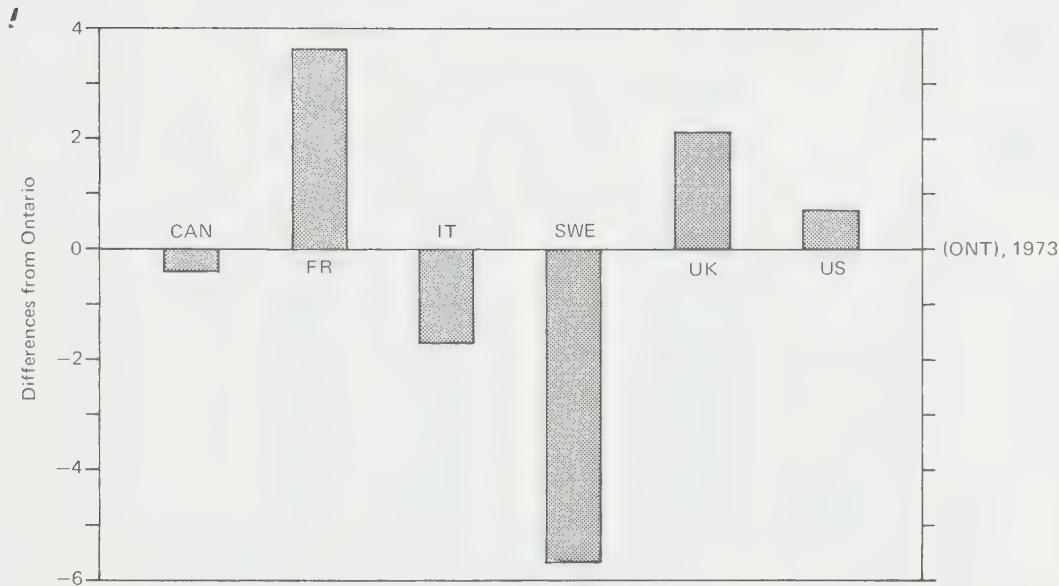
Preferred comparisons would have included use of leisure facilities or purchase of leisure equipment but were not readily available. Even the preferred inverse statistic was unavailable, namely, the number of hours per week negotiated in labour contracts. The available statistic is average hours worked in manufacturing, the definition of which differs between Europe and North America and is essentially an expression of economic conditions. Sweden, at 34.3 hours, had the shortest working week and France at 43.6, the longest. Ontario was average.

1:10 LEISURE: WORKING TIME, 1973

Area	Average Weekly Hours ¹ Worked in Manufacturing
Ontario	40.0
Canada	39.6
France	43.6
Italy	38.3
Sweden	34.3
United Kingdom	42.1
United States	40.7

Sources: Statistics Canada, Employment Earnings and Hours, Catalogue 72-002.
ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1975.

1) Paid hours (including vacation, etc.) in North America versus actual hours worked in Europe.



1:11 ENVIRONMENT: LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS

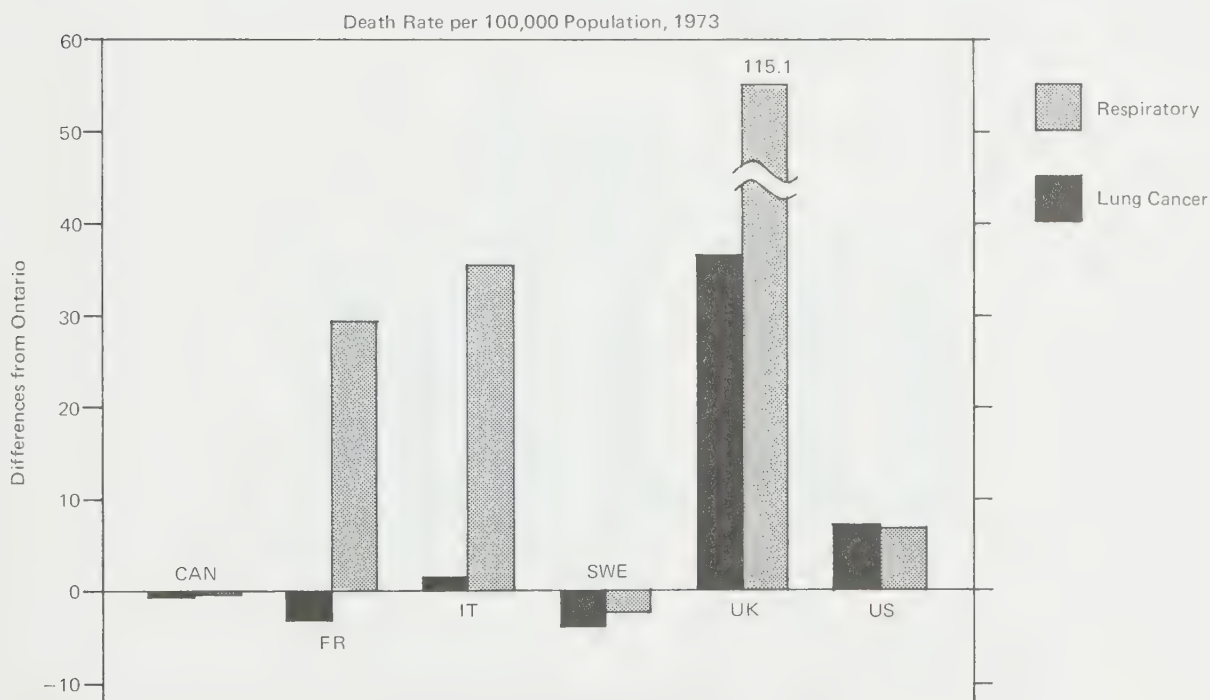
Lung cancer and respiratory deaths were selected as indicators of environmental conditions since these two disease categories are known to be associated with general and working environmental factors. Mortality rates per 100,000 population for both diseases were slightly higher in Ontario than for Canada as a whole. Sweden experienced the lowest and the United Kingdom, the highest rates for both diseases among the areas being compared.

1:11 ENVIRONMENT: LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS, 1973

Area	Lung Cancer ¹		Respiratory ¹	
	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
Ontario	2,260	28.5	3,899	49.1
Canada	6,144	27.8	10,761	48.7
France	13,228	25.4	40,943	78.5
Italy	16,465	30.1	46,163	84.5
Sweden	1,999	24.6	3,804	46.8
United Kingdom	36,424	65.1	91,819	164.2
United States	74,933	35.7	117,537	56.0

Sources: Registrar General of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1973.
WHO, World Health Statistics Annual, 1973-1976, Volume 1.

1) See Glossary.



1:12 HOUSING: CROWDING FACTOR

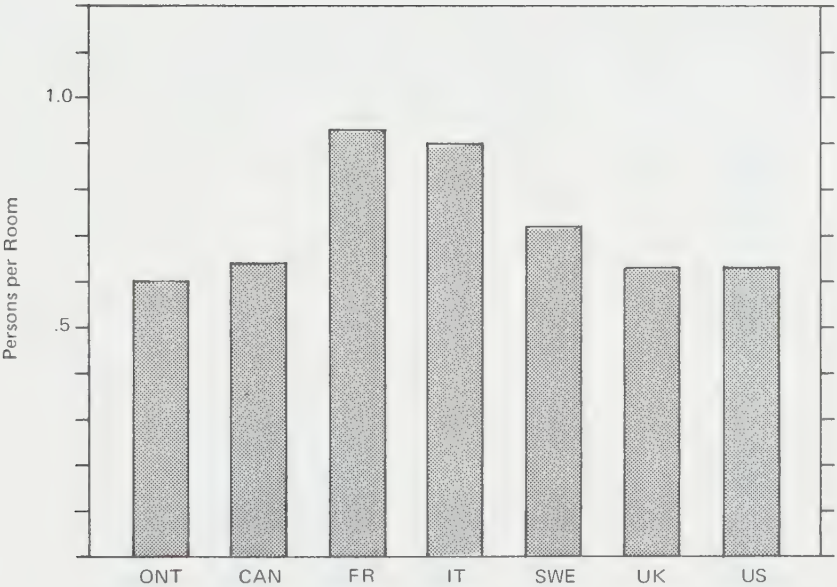
Ontario showed the most favourable living conditions, slightly better than either the United Kingdom or the United States. According to latest census information, France and Italy had substantially greater crowding than the other areas under comparison.

1:12 HOUSING: CROWDING FACTOR

Area	Year	Number of Persons per Room ¹
Ontario	1971	0.60
Canada	1971	0.64
France	1968	0.93
Italy	1971	0.90
Sweden	1970	0.72
United Kingdom	1971	0.63
United States	1970	0.63

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1971.
UN, Statistical Yearbook 1974.

1) See Glossary item Rooms



1:13 OFFENCES

International crime statistics are at best approximate since there are wide variations among countries as to what constitutes an indictable offence. The latest data that are comparable internationally are for the years 1969 and 1970.

Of the selected crime categories, the definition of murder is the most uniform. In 1970 the murder rate in the United States was double that experienced in Canada. The rate for Ontario which was lower still, compared favourably with the European values in that same year.

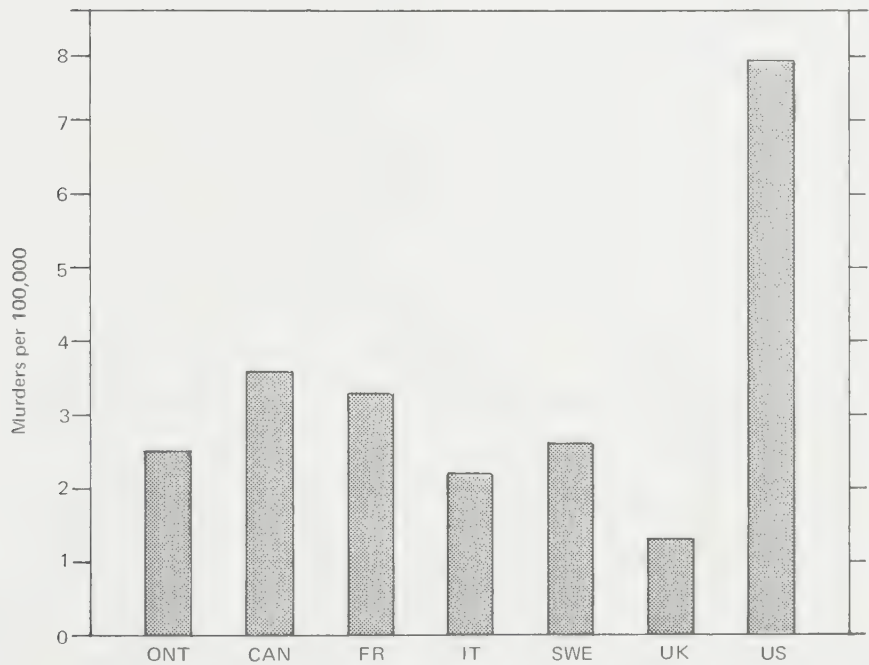
1:13 ACTUAL OFFENCES, 1970

Area	Rate per 100,000 Population		
	Murder	Sex Offences	Larceny
Ontario	2.5	58	2,952
Canada	3.6	59	2,768
France	3.3	26	1,343
Italy	2.2	9	577
Sweden (1969)	2.6	42	4,119
United Kingdom ¹	1.3	49	2,794
United States	7.8	18	2,552

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Catalogue 85-205.
International Criminal Police Organization, International Crime Statistics 1969-70.
U.S., F.B.I., Uniform Crime Report – 1970.

1) England and Wales only.

See Glossary for definitions of terms. For offences see Actual Offences.



ONTARIO AND ITS REGIONS

2.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Both the birth rate and the average annual growth rate of the Ontario population have shown a marked decline over the past ten years. The proportion of females has been increasing due to improved survival for women in confinement and at older ages.

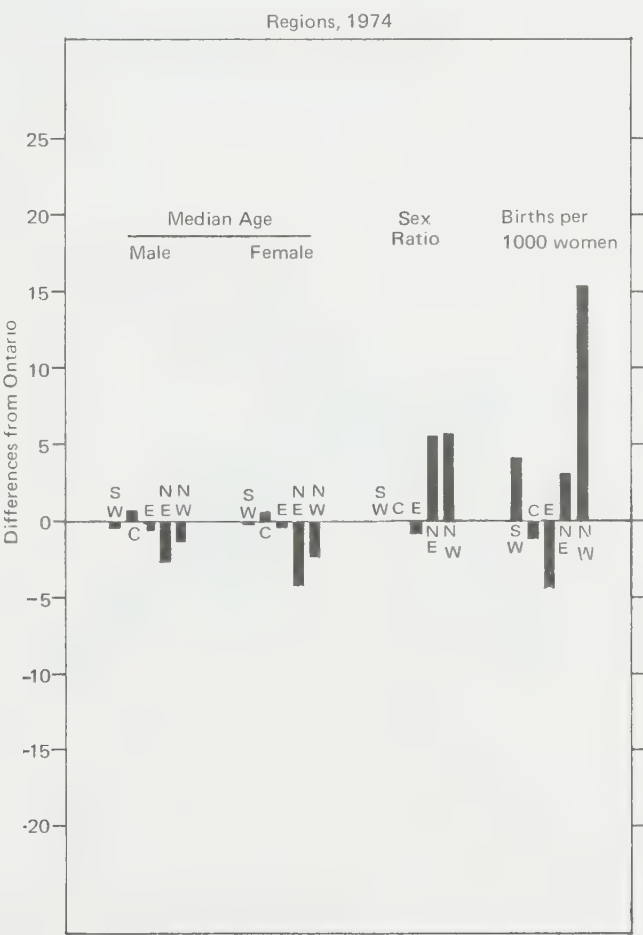
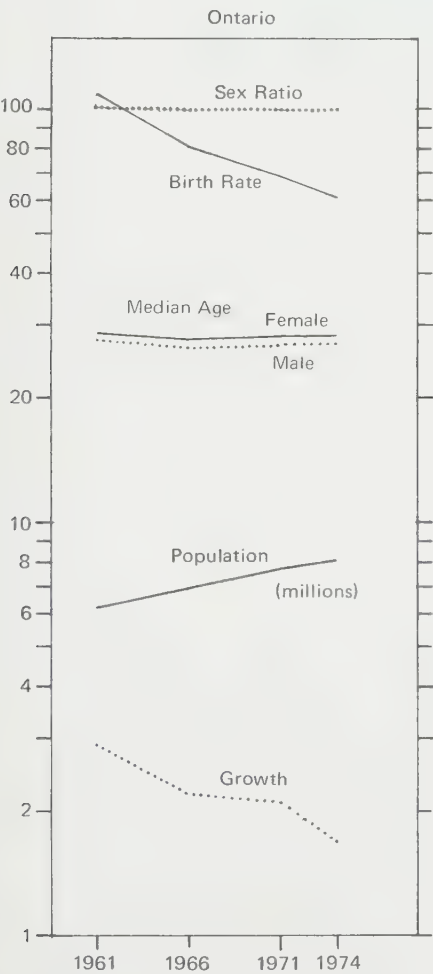
In 1974, the highest annual growth rate occurred in the Central Region which also recorded the highest median ages for both sexes. The least population growth occurred in the North Western Region. Median ages were lowest in the northern regions which is indicative of larger family units and the southward migration of the working age population.

2.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Ontario by Selected Years	Median Age		Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	Percent Annual Growth ¹	Births per 1000 Women Ages 15-49	Total Population ('000's)
	Male	Female				
1961	27.8	28.8	101	2.9	108.3	6,236
1966	26.5	27.9	100	2.2	80.3	6,961
1971	26.9	28.1	99	2.1	68.4	7,703
1974	27.3	28.6	99	1.7	60.7	8,094
Ontario Regions ² , 1974 only						
South Western	27.0	28.5	99	1.2	64.9	1,224
Central	27.9	29.1	99	2.0	59.6	4,924
Eastern	26.6	28.3	98	1.4	56.5	1,116
North Eastern	24.5	24.5	105	1.2	63.8	604
North Western	26.0	26.2	105	0.2	76.0	226

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966, 1971.
Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario, 1974.

- 1) For preceding five-year period.
- 2) See Glossary and the Map on page 133 for Regions.



2.2 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

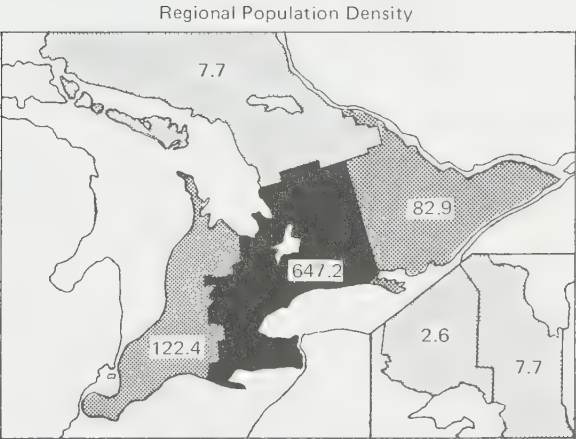
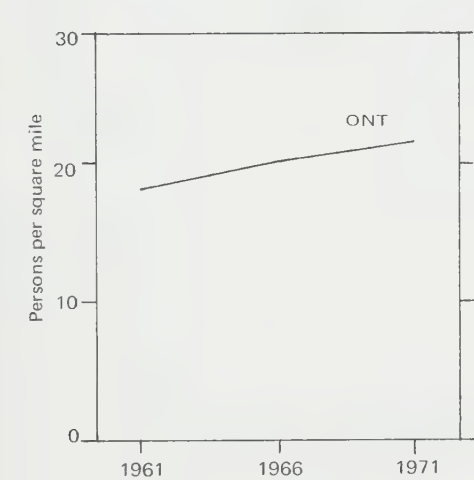
Since 1961 the rural population percentage has steadily declined. By 1971, four persons in five in Ontario were living in an urban setting. Urbanization was most marked in the Central region and least in the South Western. The North Western region of the Province had the lowest average population density while the Central region had the highest.

2.2 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Ontario by Selected Years	Percent of Population		Average Population Density ²
	Urban ¹	Rural ¹	
1961	77.3	22.7	18.1
1966	80.3	19.7	20.2
1971	82.4	17.6	21.7
Ontario Regions, 1971 only			
South Western	69.0	31.0	122.4
Central	89.6	10.4	647.2
Eastern	72.7	27.3	82.9
North Eastern	71.9	28.1	7.7
North Western	75.6	24.4	2.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966, 1971.

- 1) See Glossary.
- 2) Persons per square mile.



2.3a POPULATION PROJECTIONS: ONTARIO

The Ontario population is projected to continue to increase, reaching 11.6 millions by the year 2001. This estimate is based on an expected decline in the population growth rate.

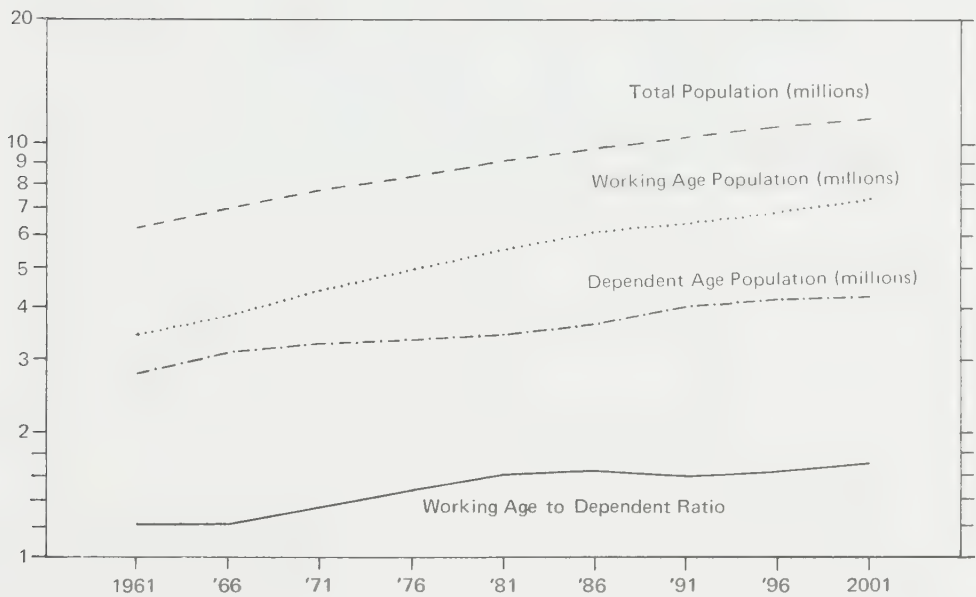
The working age population increased by twice the rate of the dependent population in the period 1961 to 1976 and this trend is projected to continue. As a result, the working age population to dependent population ratio is forecast to increase from 1.49 in 1976 to 1.71 by 2001. The overall improvement in this ratio is entirely due to the expected low growth of the under-18 population. In contrast, a higher rate of growth is looked for in the 65 and over age category.

It should be noted that population projections are based on the latest available census data and assumed trends in both fertility rates and migration patterns. At the time of writing the 1976 census data were not yet available and these projections were based on the 1971 census. The reader can expect revisions in Table 2.3a when it is next published.

2.3a POPULATION PROJECTIONS: ONTARIO

Year	Total Population	Working Age Population (Ages 18-64)	Dependent Population by Age Groups			Ratio Working Age Population to Total Dependent Population
			Under 18	65+	Total (0-17 & 65+)	
	('000's)	('000's)	('000's)	('000's)	('000's)	
1961	6,236	3,445	2,283	508	2,791	1.23
1966	6,961	3,832	2,561	568	3,129	1.22
1971	7,703	4,409	2,650	644	3,294	1.34
1976	8,331	4,981	2,640	710	3,350	1.49
1981	9,021	5,567	2,654	800	3,454	1.61
1986	9,739	6,054	2,796	889	3,685	1.64
1991	10,423	6,409	2,998	1,017	4,015	1.60
1996	11,039	6,837	3,086	1,116	4,201	1.63
2001	11,609	7,330	3,092	1,188	4,279	1.71

Source: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario, 1975.



2.3b POPULATION PROJECTIONS: REGIONS

The difficulties inherent in projecting probable future populations of the province as a whole are compounded in projecting regional values. The figures given for the years 1976 and beyond in the accompanying table should be used with caution.

Population gains from Census 1961 to Census 1971 were greatest in Central region (2.7 percent per annum) and least in North Western (0.3 percent per annum). Both South Western and Eastern regions had growth rates of 1.5 percent per annum while North Eastern's rate was 0.8 percent per annum.

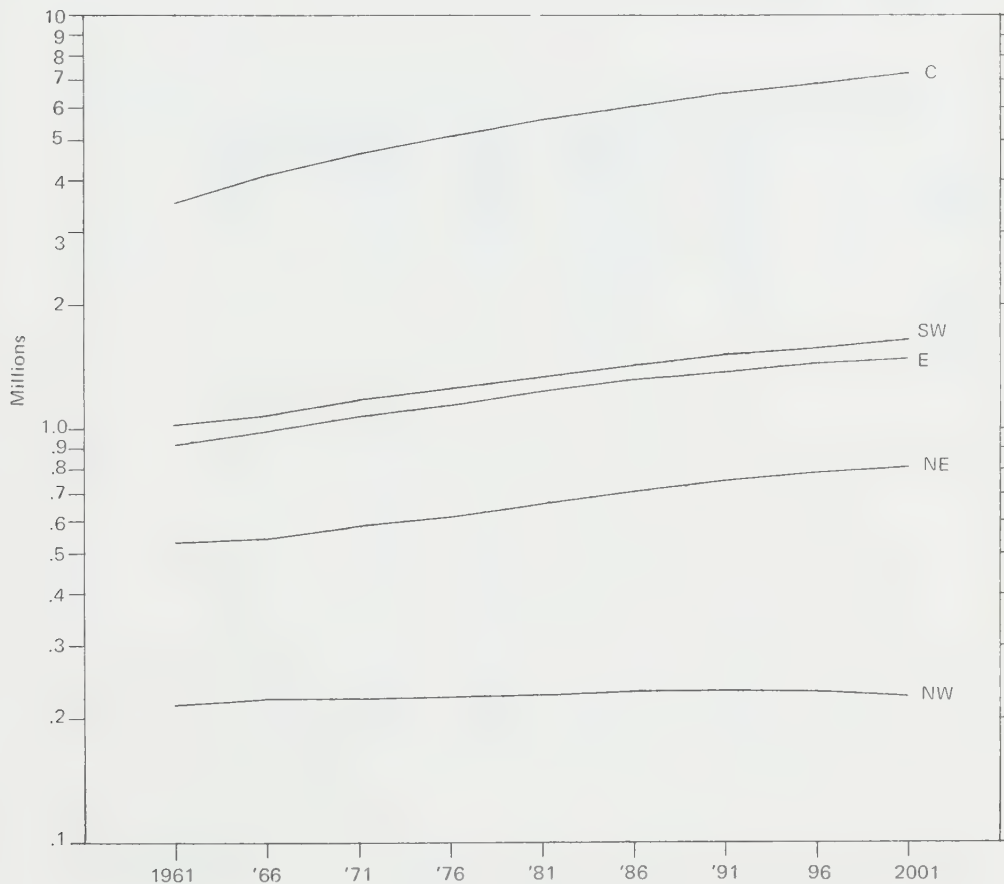
Central and North Western regions are expected to continue having the greatest and least growth rates (1.5 percent and 0.0 percent per annum respectively). The growth rate for the remaining three regions is expected to be 1.1 percent per annum for each over the same 30 year period, 1971 to 2001.

2.3b POPULATION PROJECTIONS: REGIONS

Year	Total Population by Region ¹ ('000's)				
	South Western	Central	Eastern	North Eastern	North Western
1961	1,021	3,543	921	535	217
1966	1,093	4,108	992	545	223
1971	1,181	4,645	1,071	582	224
1976	1,251	5,094	1,143	617	226
1981	1,334	5,560	1,224	660	229
1986	1,423	6,028	1,307	706	232
1991	1,507	6,468	1,382	749	233
1996	1,579	6,861	1,444	783	231
2001	1,644	7,216	1,495	812	226

Sources: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.
Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966, 1971.

1) Sums of regional populations will not necessarily equal provincial values in Table 2.3a.



2.4 MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

In the decade 1961 to 1971, the most rapid population growth took place in those groups whose mother tongue was neither of the official languages. Hence their proportion increased to 16.2 percent of the total.

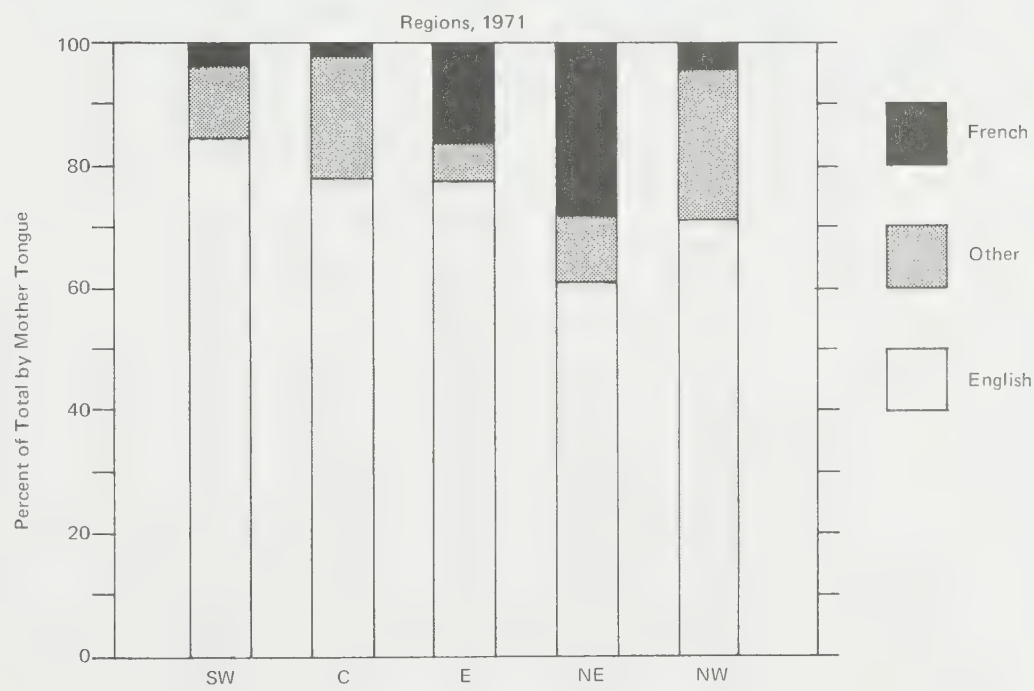
The largest proportion of French-speaking residents reside in the Eastern and North Eastern regions of the province. A higher percentage of "other languages" are spoken in the Central and North Western regions.

2.4 MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Ontario by Selected Years	Percent of Total Population					
	English		French		Other	
	Mother Tongue	Language Spoken at Home	Mother Tongue	Language Spoken at Home	Mother Tongue	Language Spoken at Home
1961	77.5	N/Av	6.8	N/Av	15.7	N/Av
1971	77.5	85.1	6.3	4.6	16.2	10.3
Ontario Regions, 1971 only						
South Western	84.7	92.3	3.5	1.5	11.8	6.2
Central	78.1	85.7	2.0	1.0	19.9	13.3
Eastern	77.4	82.9	16.3	13.9	6.3	3.2
North Eastern	60.8	70.5	28.1	23.3	11.1	6.2
North Western	71.2	84.1	4.2	2.1	24.6	13.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961 and 1971.

1) See Glossary for Mother Tongue and Language Spoken at Home.



3.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD CARE

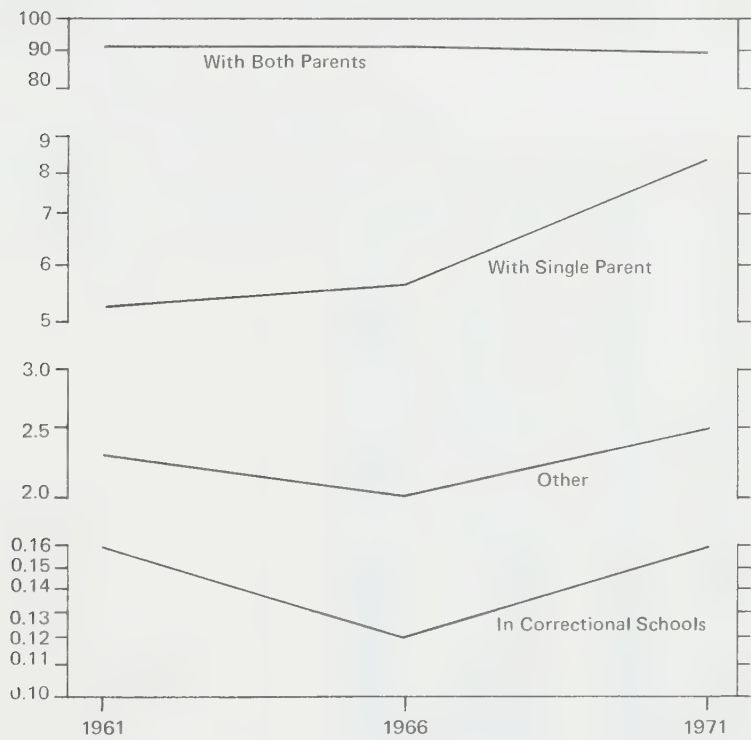
The total child population in Ontario increased steadily during the decade 1961 to 1971. Since then, however, it has levelled off as evidenced in Table 2.3. Although the number of children with two-parent families constitute the bulk of the total child population, their percentage has declined to 89 percent. The number of children in single-parent homes almost doubled by the end of the decade while those in correctional schools decreased initially by about 15 percent and then rose almost 40 percent to 4,240 children in 1971.

3.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD CARE

Ontario by Selected Years	Total Child Population (Under 18)	Percent of Total Child Population			
		With Both Parents	With Single Parent ¹	In Correctional ² Schools	Other ³
1961	2,283,000	92.2	5.3	0.16	2.3
1966	2,561,000	92.2	5.6	0.12	2.0
1971	2,650,000	89.0	8.4	0.16	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966 and 1971.

- 1) See Glossary.
- 2) See Glossary: these figures include children placed with families on a probationary basis.
- 3) Includes guardians, adoptive parents and Children’s Aid Societies.



3.2 CHILDREN UNDER PUBLIC SUPERVISION

In 1961 some 14,000 children, about half of one percent of all children, were under the care of the Children's Aid Societies. Their numbers increased by 2,000 for 1966 and 1971 and then dropped by 3,000 in 1974. The percentage adopted also dropped sharply in 1974 while the "Returned to Parent" category rose.

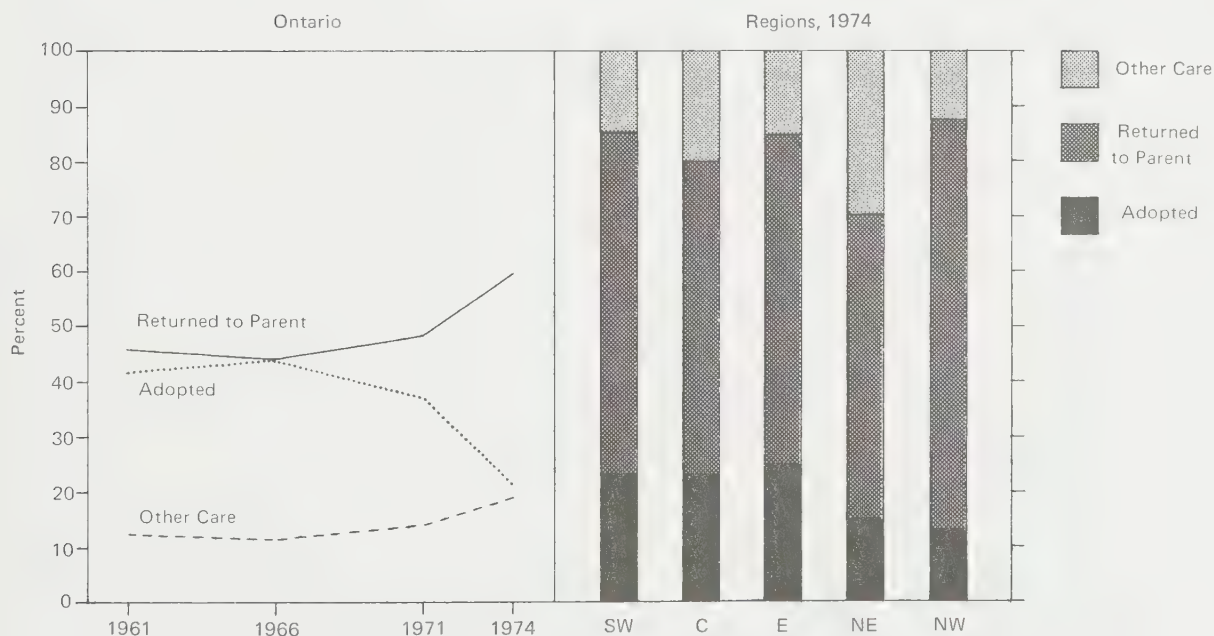
The pattern by region follows the province except for a high 29.5 percent "Other Care" in the North East and 74.9 percent "Returned to Parent" in the North West. Two southern regions had the lowest percentages of "Children in care", both just under one half of one percent.

3.2 CHILDREN UNDER PUBLIC SUPERVISION

Ontario by Selected Years	Children in Care ¹		Percent of Children in Care		
	Number	Percent of All Children Under 18 Years of Age	Adopted	Returned to Parent	Other Care
1961	14,041	0.62	41.6	45.9	12.5
1966	16,487	0.64	44.1	44.2	11.7
1971	16,319	0.62	37.7	48.2	14.1
1974	13,354	0.51	21.4	59.5	19.1
Ontario Regions, 1974 only					
South Western	1,879	0.46	23.2	62.1	14.7
Central	7,397	0.47	23.0	57.0	20.0
Eastern	2,173	0.59	24.5	59.8	15.7
North Eastern	1,485	0.66	15.0	55.5	29.5
North Western	420	0.53	12.7	74.9	12.4

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services of Ontario.

- 1) Those in care of Children's Aid Societies at year end. Does not include those for whom the adoption process has been completed.



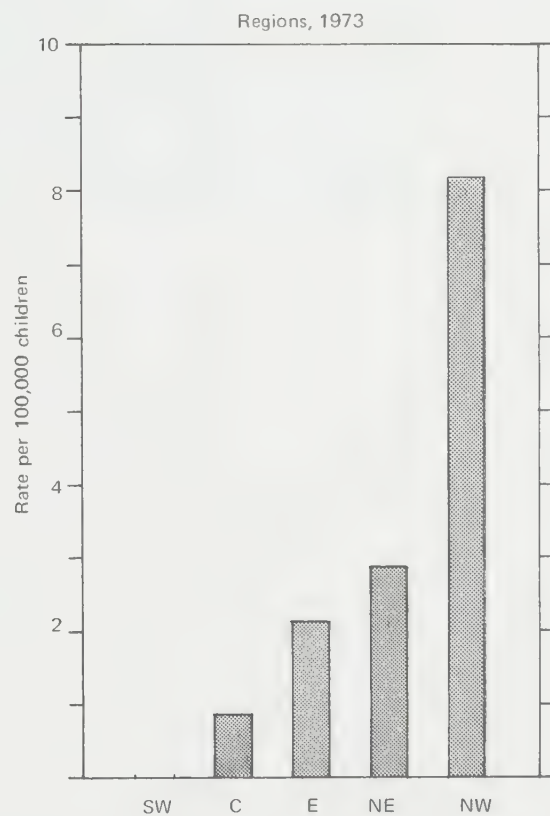
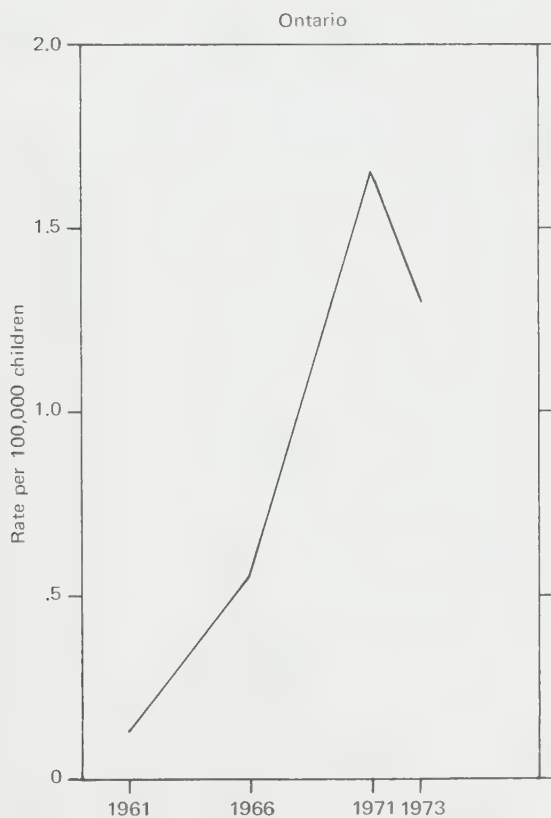
3.3 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES

Juveniles who for this purpose include ages 5 to 17, had over a tenfold increase in the death rate caused by suicide and self-inflicted injuries from 1961 to 1971. The rate decreased somewhat in 1973. In that year the North Western region of the province recorded the highest death rate while the South Western region reported no cases at all.

3.3 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES

Ontario by Selected Years	Number	Rate per 100,000 children (Ages 5-17)
1961	2	0.13
1966	10	0.55
1971	33	1.65
1973	26	1.31
Ontario Regions, 1973 only		
South Western	0	0.00
Central	10	0.86
Eastern	6	2.12
North Eastern	5	2.89
North Western	5	8.19

Source: Registrar General of Ontario.



3.4 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency since 1961 has been dramatic. Doubling of the total rate in 12 years has meant an average annual increase of 6.3 percent. The graph omits those offences where the rate of change over the 12 years was essentially the same as for the total rate.

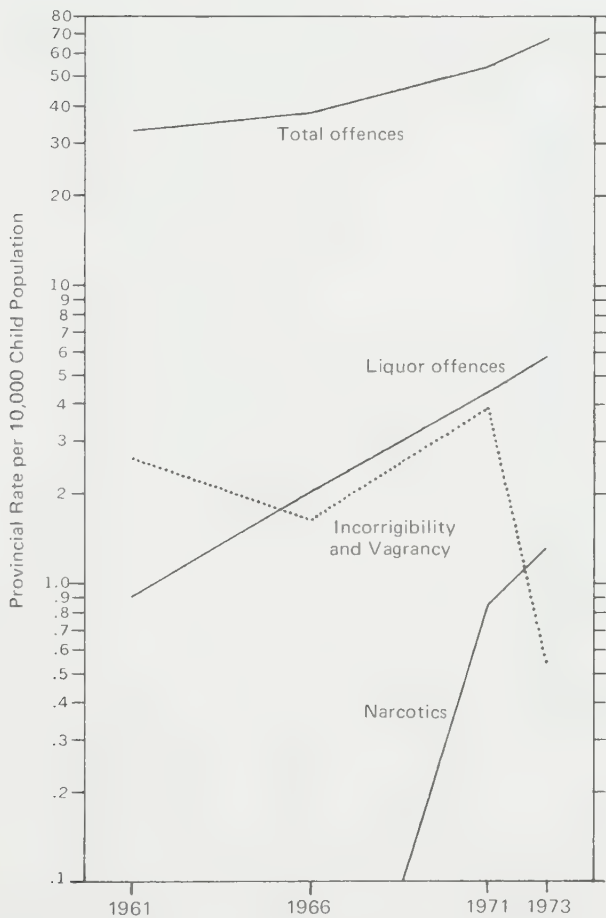
The rate for Incurability and Vagrancy has been erratic and fell sharply in 1973. On the other hand, juvenile offences against the Liquor Control Act and the Narcotics Control Act have had a rate of increase greater than other types of delinquency. The former showed no signs of abating by 1973 while the latter exhibited a moderating influence in the early 70's following a spectacular rise in the late 60's.

3.4 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Type of Delinquency	Provincial Rate of Delinquencies per 10,000 Child ¹ Population			
	1961	1966	1971	1973
Theft and Possession	13.33	15.31	20.56	24.30
Breaking and Entering	6.47	7.23	10.97	14.30
Arson and Other Interference with Property	2.68	2.76	2.52	3.91
Incorrigibility and Vagrancy	2.64	1.65	3.91	0.52
Common Assault	0.50	0.73	1.14	1.51
Liquor Offences	0.90	2.06	4.40	5.83
Narcotic Offences	...	0.01	0.85	1.31
All other delinquency	6.77	8.37	9.79	15.82
Total offences	33.29	38.12	54.13	67.51

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1973.

1) Age under 16 until 1971. Age under 15 in 1973.



4.1 ELDERLY POPULATION

The elderly, those sixty-five years of age and over, compose about eight percent of the total population. Over the period from 1961 to 1974, the percentage increased steadily but slowly. It is projected to reach 10.2 percent by the year 2001 as shown in Table 2.3.

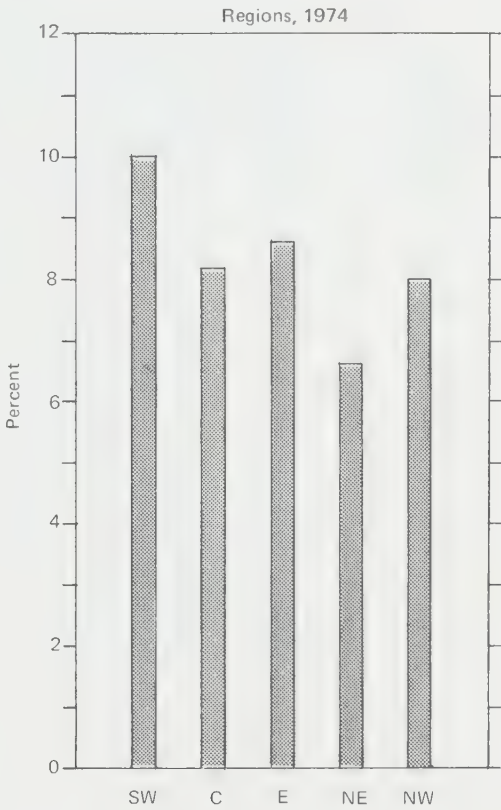
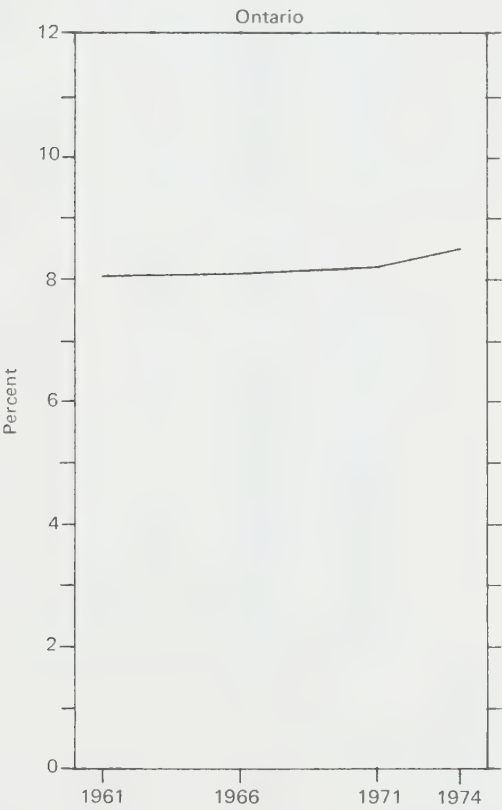
In 1974, the percent elderly in both northern regions was below the provincial average. The South Western region had the highest percentage at 10,0 percent. Sixty percent of all elderly in the province resided in the Central region and only 2.6 percent in the North West.

4.1 ELDERLY POPULATION

Ontario by Selected Years	Population Ages 65 and Over	Percent of Total Population
1961	508,073	8.1
1966	567,722	8.2
1971	644,405	8.4
1974	684,856	8.5

Ontario Regions, 1974 only		
South Western	122,733	10.0
Central	408,169	8.3
Eastern	95,957	8.6
North Eastern	39,982	6.6
North Western	18,015	8.0

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966 and 1971.
 Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario.



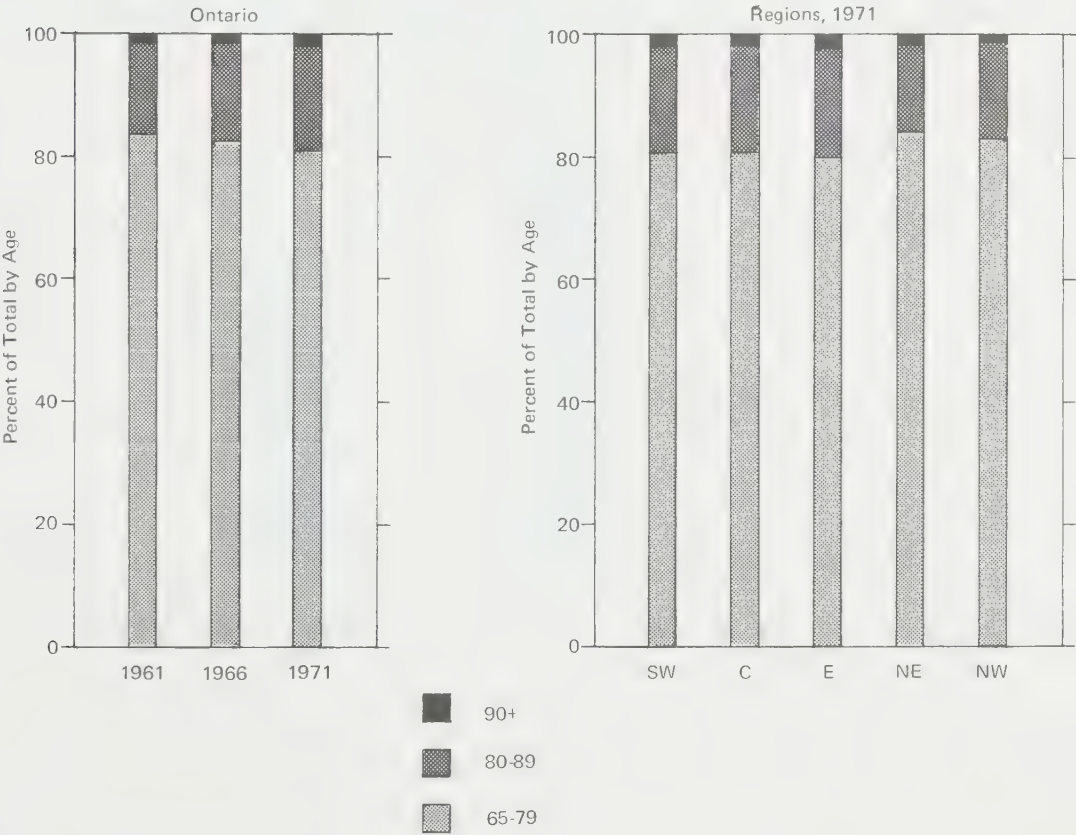
4.2 AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

The percentage of elderly surviving to advanced years increased throughout the decade 1961-1971. By 1971 over 14,000 persons in Ontario were 90 years of age and over. Women are more likely than men to survive to advanced years, a trend which intensified throughout the decade. Regionally the south reflected the provincial age-sex distribution while Northern Ontario differs, not only in having a smaller percentage of the very old, but women in particular.

4.2 AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

Ontario by Selected Years	Total Population 65 Years and Over	Percent of Total by Age and Sex					
		65 – 79		80 – 89		90+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1961	508,073	38.8	44.7	6.3	8.7	0.6	0.9
1966	567,722	37.0	45.2	6.5	9.6	0.6	1.1
1971	644,405	35.6	45.1	6.4	10.7	0.7	1.5
Ontario Regions, 1971 only							
South Western	118,815	36.3	44.2	6.7	10.6	0.7	1.5
Central	380,155	34.6	46.1	6.2	11.0	0.6	1.5
Eastern	91,400	34.1	45.3	6.7	11.4	0.8	1.7
North Eastern	36,695	42.7	41.2	6.6	7.8	0.7	1.0
North Western	17,340	44.0	38.7	7.4	8.3	0.7	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966, and 1971.



4.3 INCOME

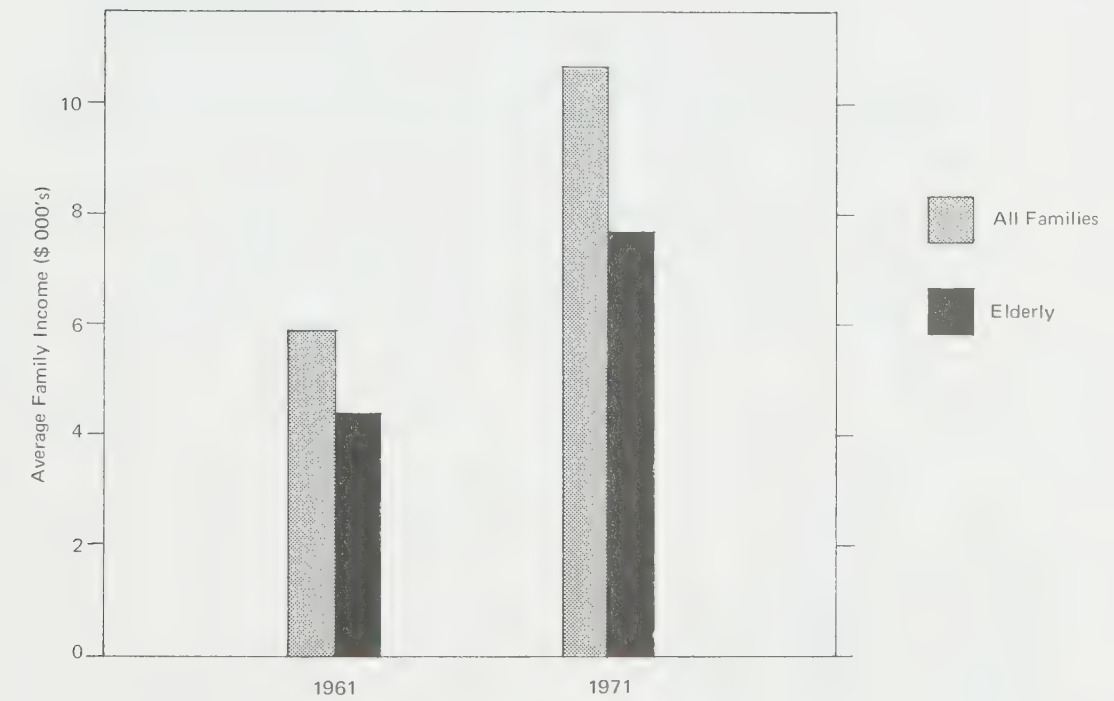
The average income of the elderly family is approximately 25 percent less than that of all families. Since 1961 it has declined slightly from 74.6 percent to 72.3 percent of that of all families.

4.3 INCOME

Ontario by Selected Years	Average Family Income in Dollars	
	All Families	Elderly ¹
1961	5,868	4,378
1971	10,661	7,711

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961 and 1971.

1) Families whose heads were 65 years of age and over.



4.4 ELDERLY UNDER INSTITUTIONAL CARE

One elderly person in twelve is cared for in an institution in Ontario at any one point in time. The percent receiving such care has been increasing slightly over time given the assumption that nursing home utilization in earlier years was comparable to 1974 when the percent was 2.7. Homes for the Aged provide about 40 percent and Nursing Homes about 30 percent of the institutional care. Hospitals supply the remainder. The part played by social services in caring for the elderly in their homes was not estimated.

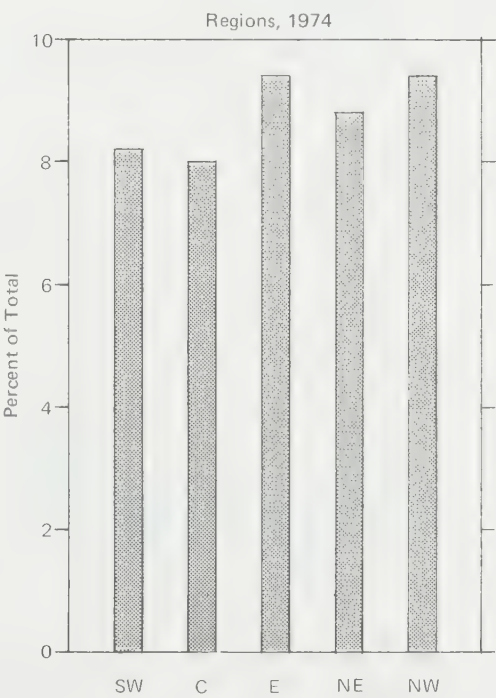
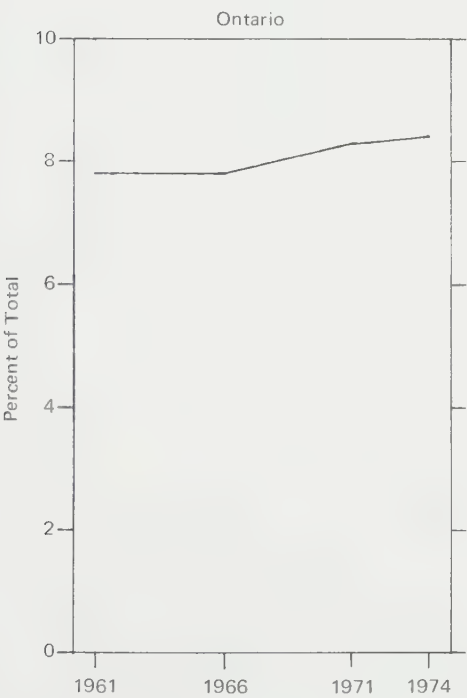
Generally, the higher the regional population density, the lower the rate of elderly receiving institutional care. North Western region differed noticeably from the others in its higher use of old age homes and active treatment and rehabilitation hospitals and its lower use of nursing homes.

4.4 ELDERLY UNDER INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Ontario by Selected Years	Total Elderly	Percent of Total Elderly in Residence at Year's End				
		Homes for the Aged	Nursing Homes	Hospitals		Total ³
				Active ¹	Chronic ²	
1961	508,073	2.3	N/Av	1.2	1.57	5.1(7.8)
1966	567,722	2.7	N/Av	1.2	1.21	5.1(7.8)
1971	644,405	3.4	N/Av	1.2	1.01	5.6(8.3)
1974	684,856	3.6	2.7	1.2	0.90	8.4
Ontario Regions, 1974 only						
South Western	122,733	3.2	2.9	1.2	0.94	8.2
Central	408,169	3.5	2.5	1.2	0.82	8.0
Eastern	95,957	4.0	3.0	1.1	1.26	9.4
North Eastern	39,982	3.8	3.1	1.3	0.63	8.8
North Western	18,015	5.5	1.1	1.8	1.01	9.4

Sources: Ministry of Community and Social Services of Ontario.
Ministry of Health of Ontario.

- 1) Includes rehabilitation hospitals.
- 2) Includes psychiatric hospitals.
- 3) Totals shown in brackets are adjusted to include 2.7 percent in nursing homes assuming same experience as in 1974.



5.1 MORTALITY RATES

The provincial mortality rate has decreased about 15 percent as evidenced by the standardized mortality ratio. Another indication of improved health care is the reduced infant mortality rate, which declined from 23 deaths per 1000 live births in 1961 to 13.4 in 1974.

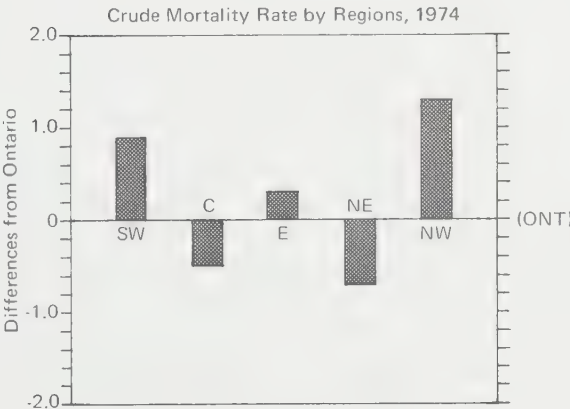
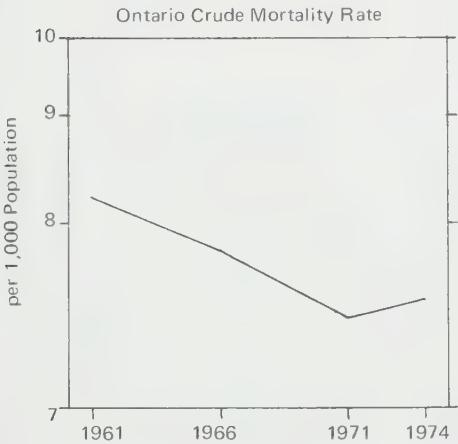
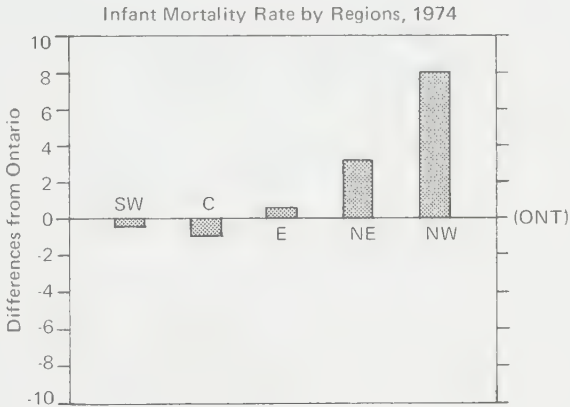
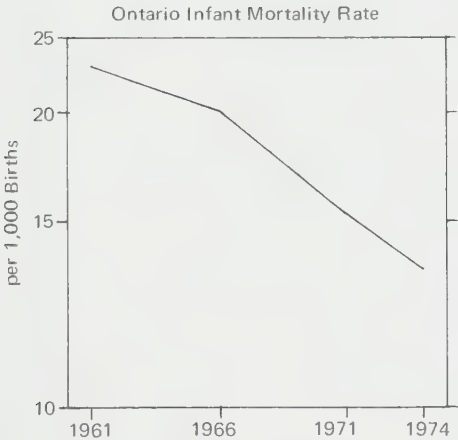
Regional infant mortality rates are higher in the northern part of the province. The standardized mortality ratios also indicate a marked deterioration in health status as one moves into the more sparsely populated regions.

5.1 MORTALITY RATES

Ontario by Selected Years	Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	Standardized Mortality Ratio	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births
1961	8.2	1.15	23.0
1966	7.8	1.09	20.2
1971	7.4	1.00	15.3
1974	7.5	1.00	13.4

Ontario Regions, 1974 only			
South Western	8.4	0.99	13.0
Central	7.0	0.95	12.5
Eastern	7.8	1.01	14.0
North Eastern	6.8	1.12	16.6
North Western	8.8	1.20	21.4

Source: Registrar General of Ontario.
See Glossary for definition of terms.



5.2 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

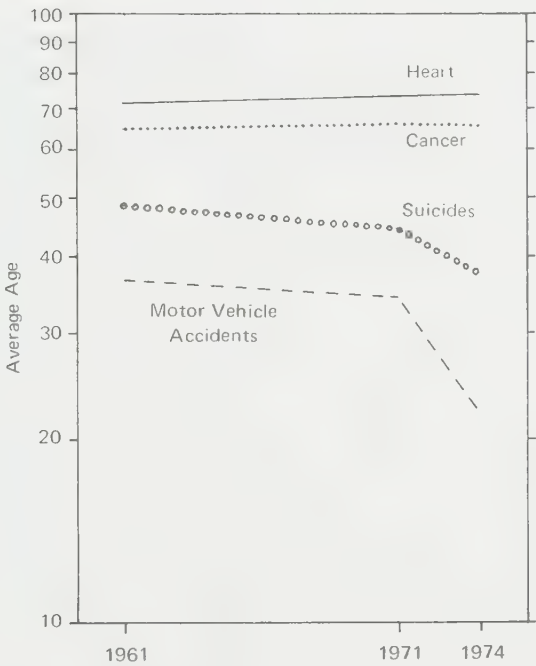
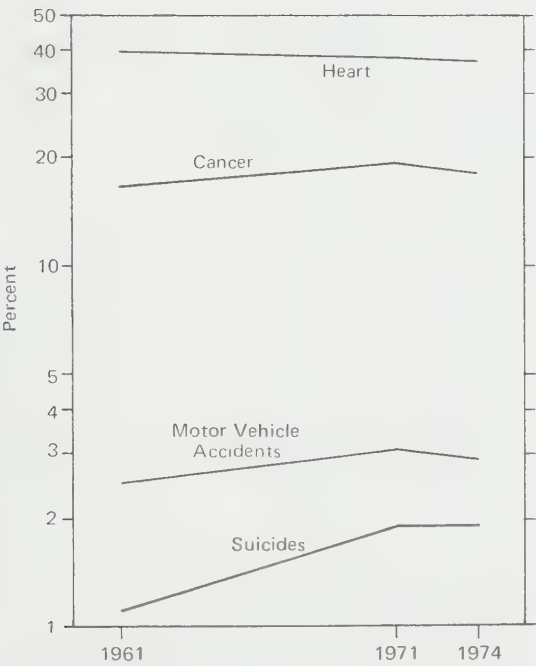
Heart and cancer diseases together account for over half of all deaths. There has been a recent sharp decline in the average age at death for suicides and motor vehicle accidents.

5.2 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

Diagnostic Categories ¹	Year	Percent of Total Deaths	Average Age at Death
Heart	1961	38.7	71.5
	1971	37.6	72.9
	1974	37.0	73.0
Cancer	1961	16.6	64.8
	1971	19.3	65.9
	1974	18.2	65.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1961	2.5	36.7
	1971	3.1	34.1
	1974	2.9	22.0
Suicides and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1961	1.1	48.4
	1971	1.9	44.2
	1974	1.9	37.4

Source: Registrar General of Ontario.

1) See Glossary under name of diagnostic category.



5.3 LIFE STYLE DISEASES

Disease groups associated with a sedentary way of life, smoking of tobacco and the consumption of alcohol and drugs, are shown in the accompanying table. In the case of diseases associated with smoking, cancer of the lung is shown separately from emphysema and bronchitis.

While the death rate for ischemic heart disease has remained constant over the thirteen year period, hospitalization for these causes has increased noticeably. Both the death and hospitalization rates for cancer of the lung have doubled. Similarly, the death rate for emphysema and bronchitis has doubled but the trend in hospitalization rate is indeterminate.

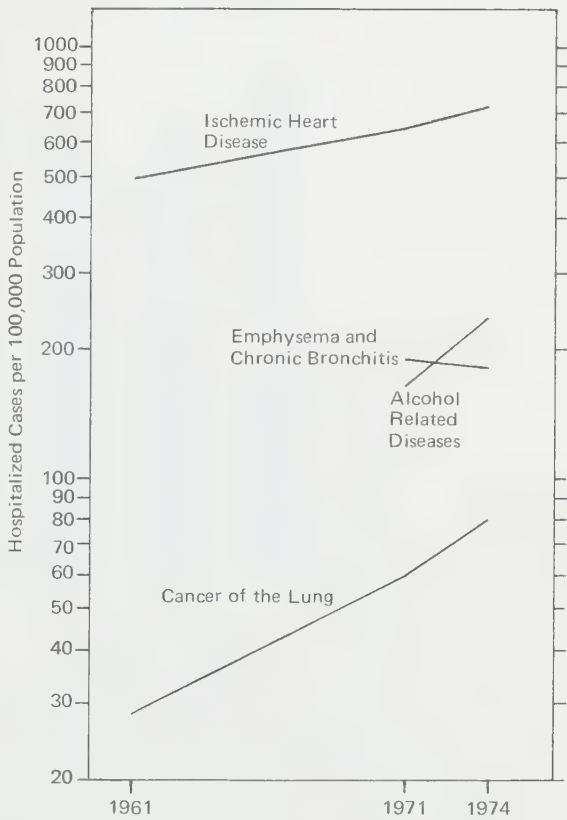
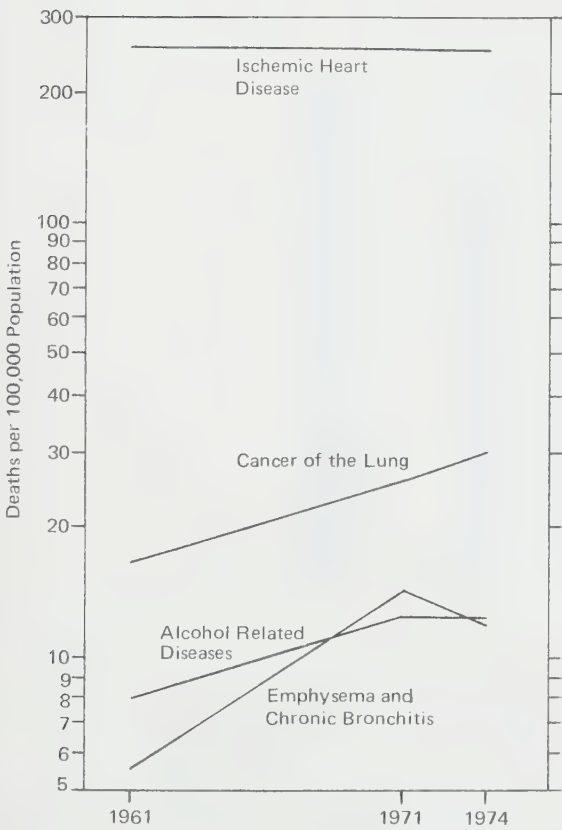
In the final life style disease group, alcohol and drug dependency, the death rate increased about 50 percent and then levelled in the three year period 1971 to 1974. That same three year period saw a major rise in the rate of hospitalization for those suffering from alcohol and drug dependency.

5.3 LIFE STYLE DISEASES

Life Style Diseases ¹	Year	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Hospitalized Cases per 100,000 Population
Ischemic Heart Disease	1961	257.7	493.1
	1971	255.5	644.6
	1974	255.9	727.3
Cancer of the Lung	1961	16.7	28.5
	1971	25.6	60.0
	1974	30.4	80.8
Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis	1961	5.6	N/Av
	1971	14.4	188.2
	1974	12.1	180.3
Alcohol and Drug Dependency	1961	8.1	N/Av
	1971	12.4	162.5
	1974	12.6	234.4

Sources: Registrar General of Ontario.
Ministry of Health of Ontario.

1) See Glossary for disease definitions.



5.4 PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

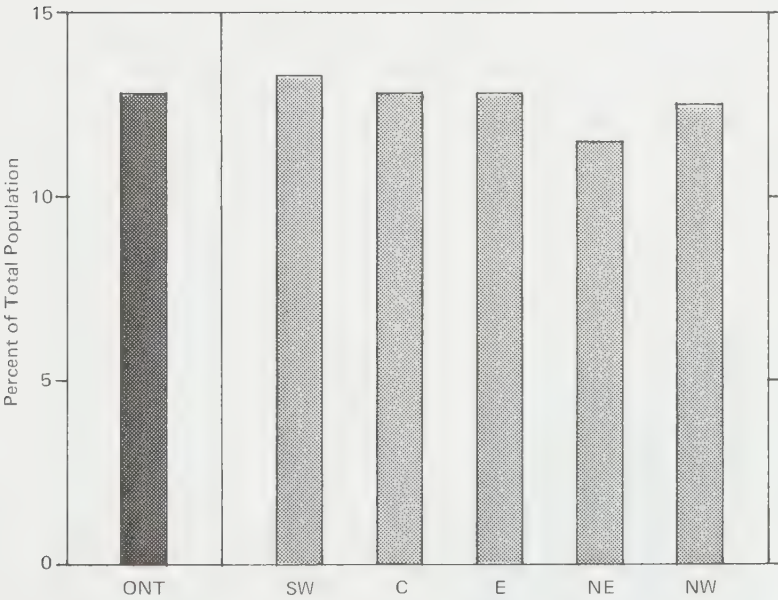
It is estimated that, in 1973, almost 13 percent of the population of Ontario suffered from an activity limiting physical handicap. In terms of age distribution, the largest percentage of handicapped people was estimated to be in the 45-64 age bracket, while the smallest were in the 'under 17' group. The South Western region had the highest estimate, a probable 13.3 percent of the total population.

5.4 PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Ontario and Regions, 1973 only	Estimated ¹ Number of Handicapped (‘000’s)	Percent of Total Popula- tion	Physically Handicapped Persons Percent Distribution by Age			
			Under 17	17-44	45-64	65+
Ontario	1,013	12.8	8.4	27.1	35.4	29.1
South Western	161	13.3	8.1	24.6	34.1	33.2
Central	615	12.8	8.1	27.7	35.7	28.5
Eastern	141	12.8	8.4	26.8	35.3	29.5
North Eastern	69	11.5	10.6	29.6	35.0	24.8
North Western	28	12.5	9.2	26.2	36.7	27.9

Source: Ministry of Health of Ontario

1) Estimates are based on current estimates of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions as reported in U.S. Health Interview Survey, 1973, issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Vital and Health Statistics Series 10, No. 95.



5.5 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, FATAL AND PERSONAL INJURY

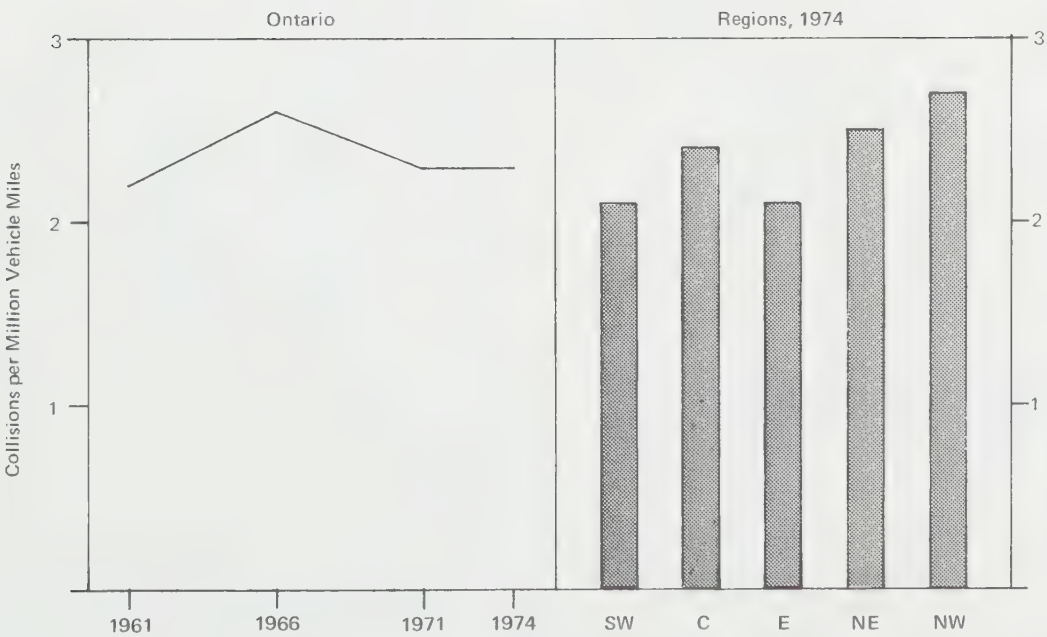
Over the period under review there was little change in the road accident rate per million vehicle miles for accidents involving fatalities or personal injury on the major highways. For all public roads (including the highways) there was a slight deterioration from 4.8 to 5.2. South Western and Eastern regions had the lowest rates while the North Western region had the highest.

5.5 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, FATAL AND PERSONAL INJURY

Ontario by Selected Years	Road Accident (Collision) ¹ Rate Per Million Vehicle Miles	
	Highways only	All Public Roads
1961	2.2	4.8
1966	2.6	5.9
1971	2.3	5.1
1974	2.3	5.2
Ontario Regions, 1974 only		
South Western	2.1	N/Av
Central	2.4	N/Av
Eastern	2.1	N/Av
North Eastern	2.5	N/Av
North Western	2.7	N/Av

Source: Ministry of Transportation and Communications of Ontario

1) Based on all collisions reported to the Ontario Provincial Police.



6.1 SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY AGE GROUP

Elementary school enrolment has declined in recent years while secondary enrolment continued to increase. Both are directly related to population changes as can be seen in the table. In percentage terms, however, elementary enrolment remained stable over the whole period while secondary schools rose to 86.9 percent in 1971 and then dropped.

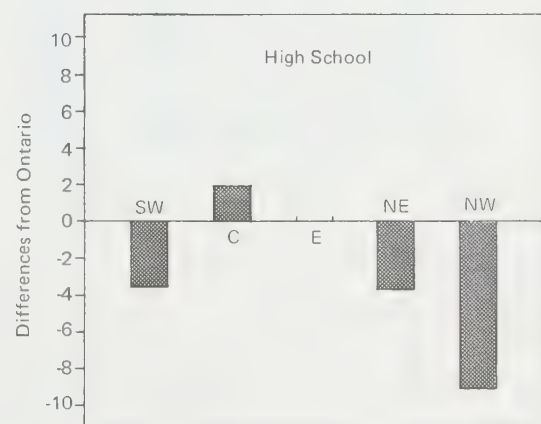
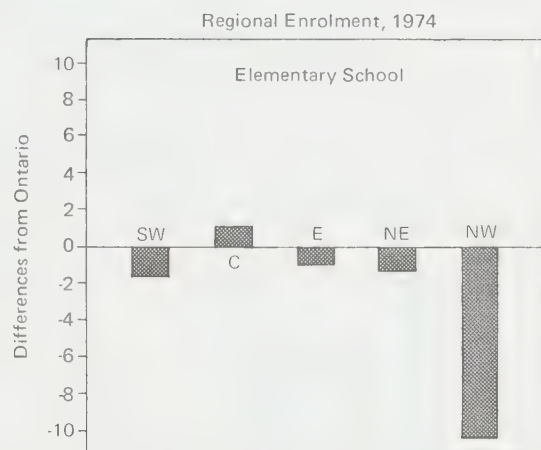
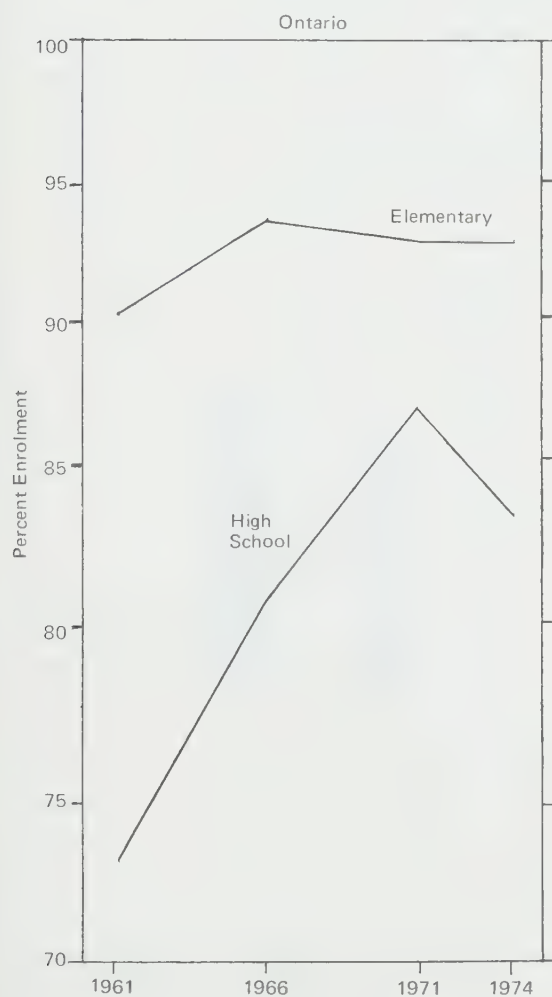
In 1974 North Western region experienced the lowest enrolment ratios and Central, the highest for both levels.

6.1 SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY AGE GROUP

Ontario by Selected Years	Elementary ¹			Secondary ¹		
	Population Ages 5 to 14 (‘000’s)	Total Enrolment (‘000’s)	Percent Enrolment	Population Ages 15 to 19 (‘000’s)	Total Enrolment (‘000’s)	Percent Enrolment
1961	1,268	1,144	90.2	437	319	73.0
1966	1,458	1,362	93.4	599	484	80.9
1971	1,571	1,455	92.6	713	620	86.9
1974	1,512	1,401	92.6	774	645	83.3
Ontario Regions, 1974 only						
South Western	233	212	91.0	122	97	79.8
Central	894	837	93.7	446	380	85.3
Eastern	211	193	91.6	115	96	83.3
North Eastern	130	119	91.3	68	54	79.7
North Western	45	40	82.3	24	18	74.3

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1966, 1971.
Ministry of Education of Ontario, Estimates 1974.

1) See Glossary.



6.2 ILLITERACY RATE

It is not easy to determine from available data the number of persons unable to read or write. The best available proxy measure is the number of persons who have achieved at most Grade IV education. In 1961, six percent of the Ontario population who were 15 years of age and older had less than a Grade V education. By 1971 the illiteracy rate had dropped to five percent.

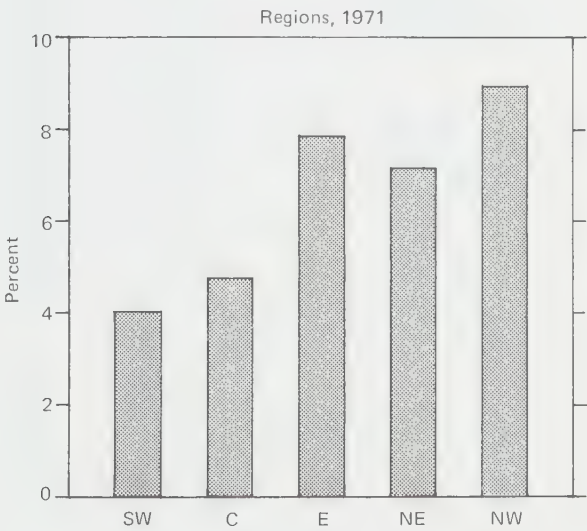
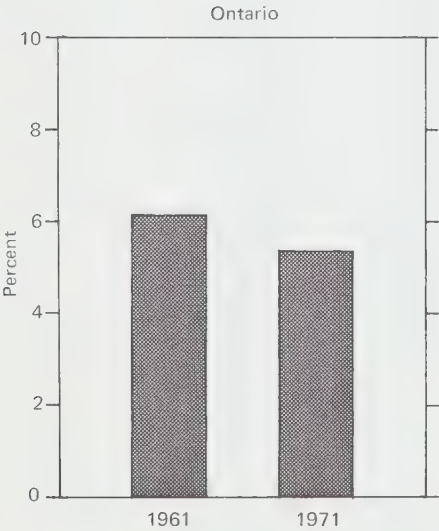
In 1971 the North Western region had the highest illiteracy rate of nine percent while the South Western region had the lowest rate, four percent.

6.2 ILLITERACY RATE

Ontario by Selected Years	Population 15 Years of Age and Over		
	Total	Schooling Less than Grade V	Illiteracy ¹ Rate (percent)
1961	3,895,452	239,097	6.14
1971	5,495,910	295,270	5.38
Ontario Regions, 1971 only			
South Western	838,965	33,855	4.04
Central	3,352,380	160,055	4.78
Eastern	761,190	59,745	7.85
North Eastern	388,915	27,820	7.16
North Western	154,460	13,795	8.94

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961 and 1971.

1) See Glossary.



6.3 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED

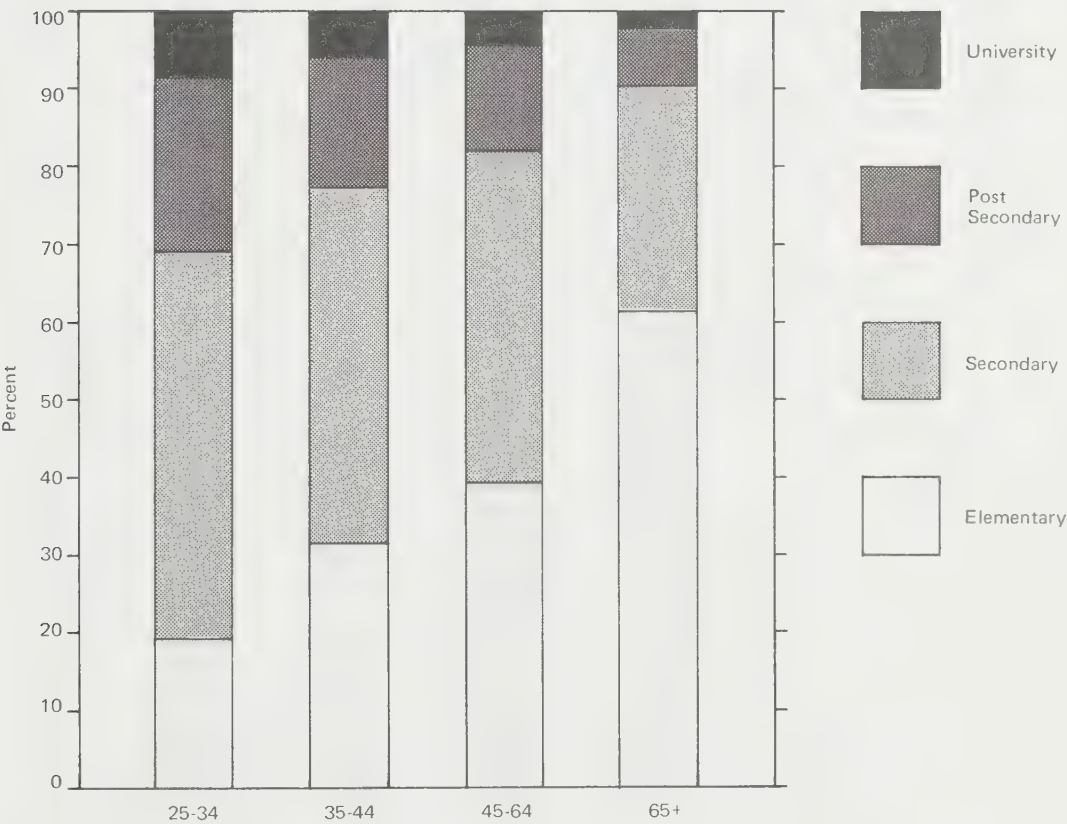
In 1971, approximately one in twelve persons in the 25-34 age group had obtained a university degree compared to one in forty-four persons in the oldest age group. In keeping with this, three out of five persons in the latter group had received only an elementary education in contrast to one out of five in the former group. These data reflect the overall trend that more persons are going beyond the elementary school level.

6.3 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ACHIEVED

Ontario 1971 Highest Level Attained	Percent Population Within Age Groups				
	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total 25 years and over
University degree	8.6	6.0	4.4	2.3	5.5
Post-secondary ¹	22.2	16.5	13.6	7.5	15.4
Secondary	49.8	45.7	42.5	28.9	42.9
Elementary	19.3	31.8	39.5	61.3	36.2
Total persons ('000's)	1,014	934	1,469	642	4,059

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1971

1) See Glossary.



7.1 PERSONAL INCOME

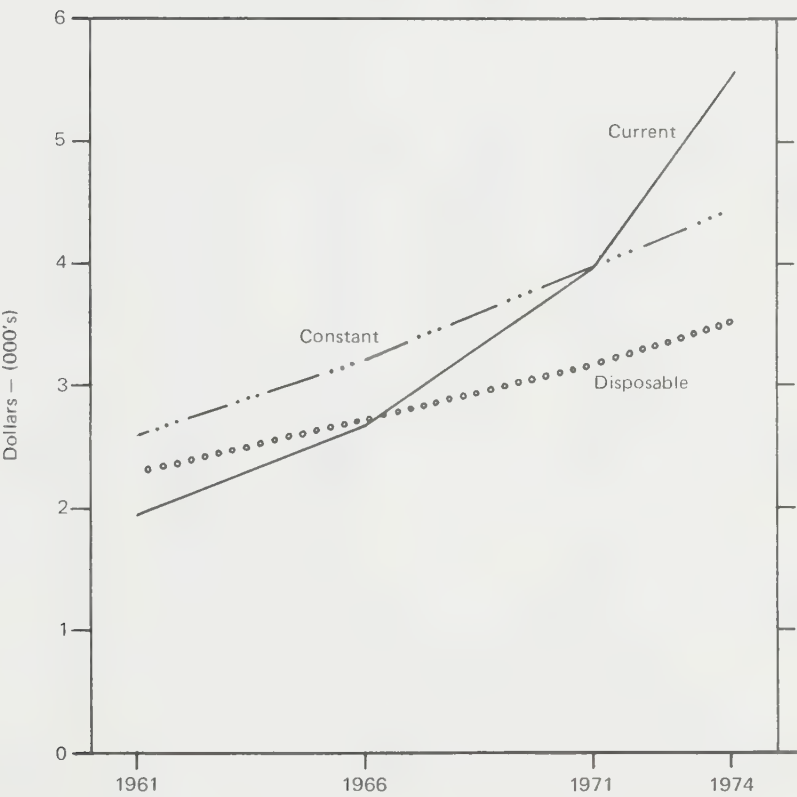
Disposable income in Ontario steadily improved over the fifteen year period under review. Income data by regions of the province are not available.

7.1 PERSONAL INCOME

Ontario by Selected Years	Personal Income per Capita		Disposable ¹ Personal Income in Constant 1971 Dollars
	Current Dollars	Constant 1971 Dollars	
1961	1,954	2,605	2,292
1966	2,680	3,210	2,717
1971	3,991	3,991	3,160
1974	5,572	4,458	3,518

Sources: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Catalogues 11-001E and 11-003E.

1) See Glossary.



7.2 FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Nine out of ten Ontario families in 1973 comprised husband, wife and one or more children. Of these, 151,000 (8.7 percent) had combined incomes of under \$5,000 per annum. In contrast, "female single parent" and "other families" had greater percentages in this lowest category, 42.6 (51,000 families) and 20.9 (14,000 families), respectively. The distribution for "male single parent families" differed somewhat from the "total families" at the 5,000 to 9,999 and 15,000 to 24,999 income levels.

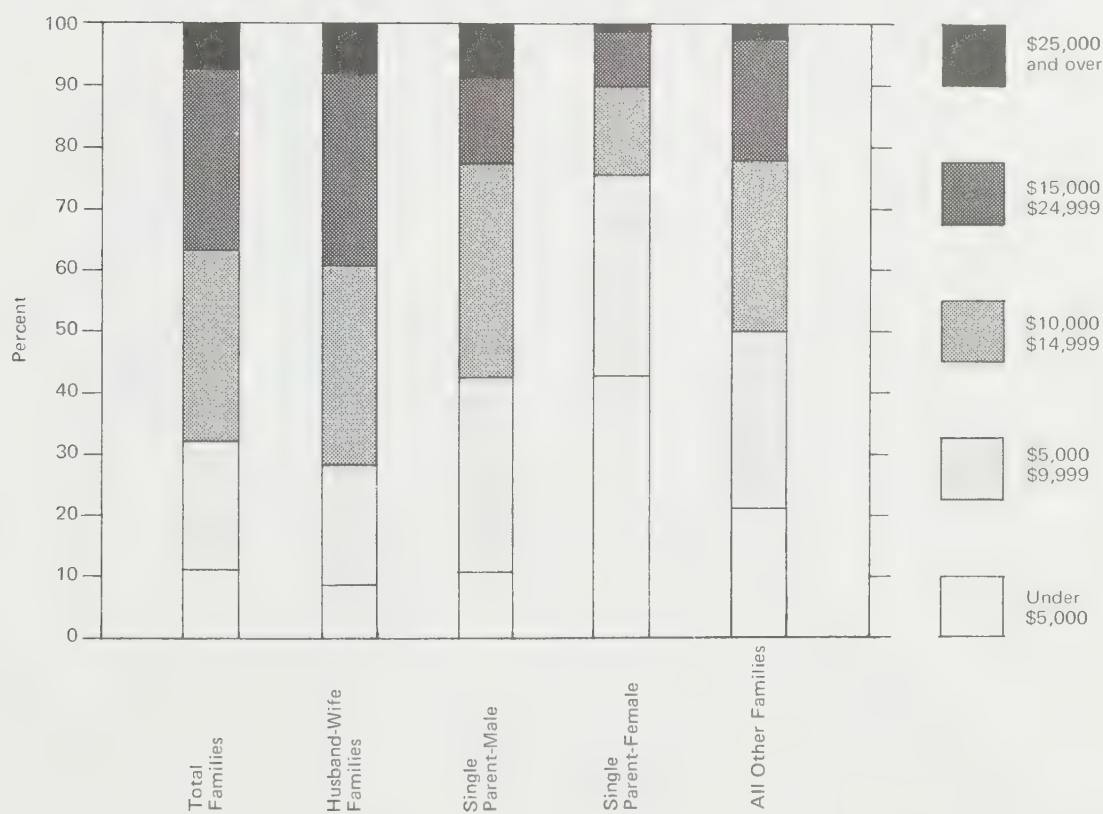
7.2 FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Percentage Distribution of Families¹ by Income Level
Ontario 1973

Income Groups	Total Families	Husband-Wife Families	Single Parent Families		All Other Families
			Male Head	Female Head	
Under \$5,000	11.2	8.7	10.7	42.6	20.9
\$ 5,000 – 9,999	20.9	19.7	31.8	32.9	28.8
\$10,000 – 14,999	31.1	32.3	34.9	14.5	28.0
\$15,000 – 24,999	29.4	31.4	14.0	8.8	19.7
\$25,000 and over	7.4	8.0	8.6	1.2	2.6
Estimated Families (‘000’s)	1,948	1,739	23	119	66

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Consumer Finance, Micro-data magnetic tape released 1974, Tape SCF 73EF.

1) See Glossary.



7.3 INCOME SPREAD

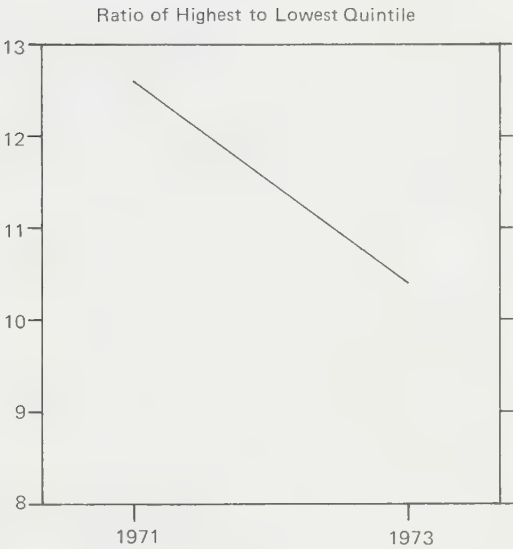
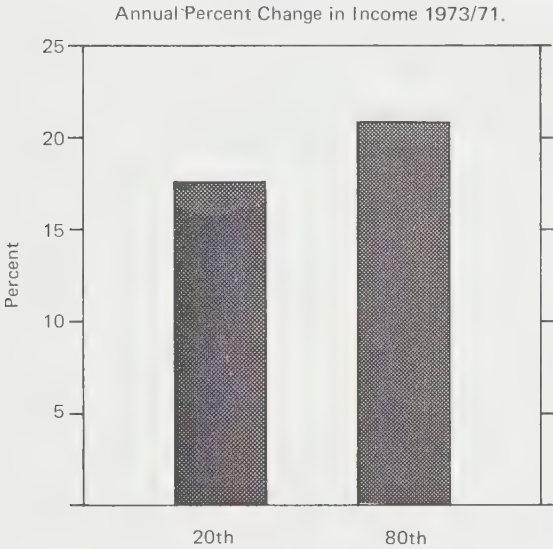
The twenty percent of families with the lowest incomes receive about four percent of the total whereas the top quintile receive about 45 percent. There is some evidence that the improvement for the lowest quintile is a reversal of a long term downward trend. The twentieth percentile income has increased at a lesser annual rate (17.7 percent) than the eightieth (20.9 percent: see Glossary under Growth Rate).

7.3 INCOME SPREAD

Ontario by Selected Years	Family ¹ Income			
	Income in Current Dollars		Percent of Total Income	
	Twentieth Percentile ¹	Eightieth Percentile	Lowest Quintile ¹	Highest Quintile
1971	5,490	12,794	3.6	45.4
1973	7,602	18,702	4.2	43.8

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data and Survey of Consumer Finance, magnetic tapes.

1) See Glossary.



7.4 SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

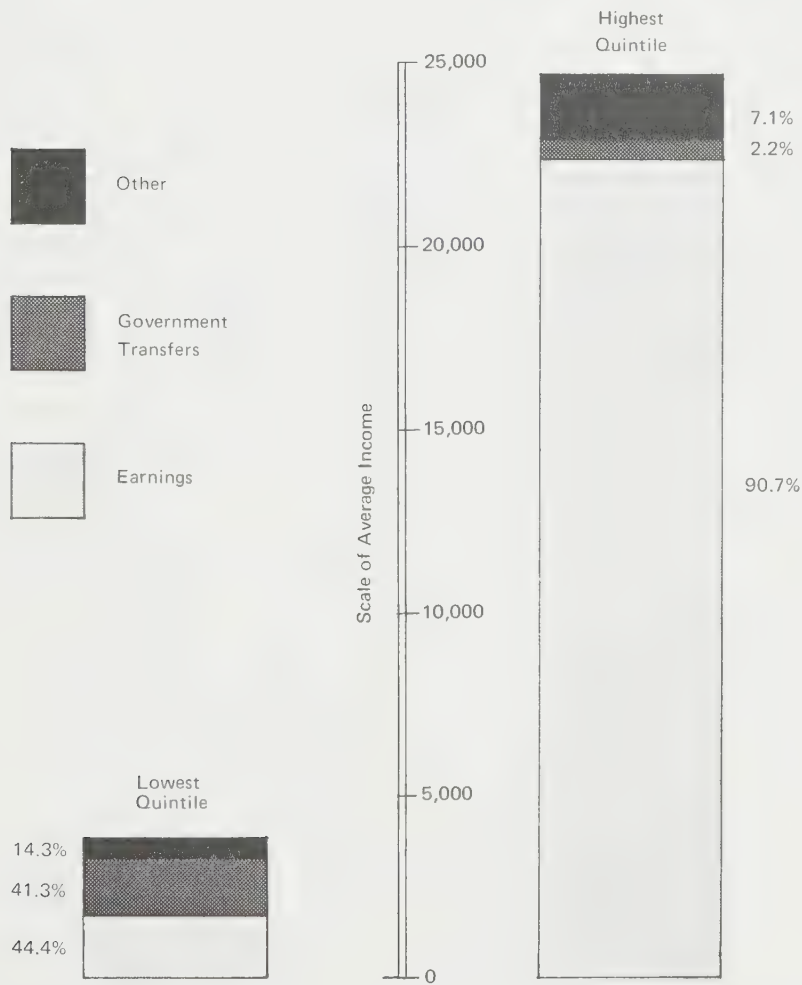
Government transfer payments as a source of income for the lowest quintile of the population were markedly higher than for the highest quintile, 41.3 percent versus 2.2 percent. This source of income was as important as earnings for the lowest quintile. The ratio of the highest quintile average income to the lowest is 6.4 to 1. However, the average income of the highest quintile must be accepted with caution because of its open ended distribution of incomes.

7.4 SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

Ontario 1973 Sources of Income ¹	Percentage Distribution	
	Lowest Quintile ²	Highest Quintile
Earnings	44.4	90.7
Government Transfers	41.3	2.2
Other	14.3	7.1
Average Income	\$3,819	\$24,629

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Consumer Finance, unpublished data.

- 1) See Glossary item Personal Income.
2) See Glossary item Quintile.



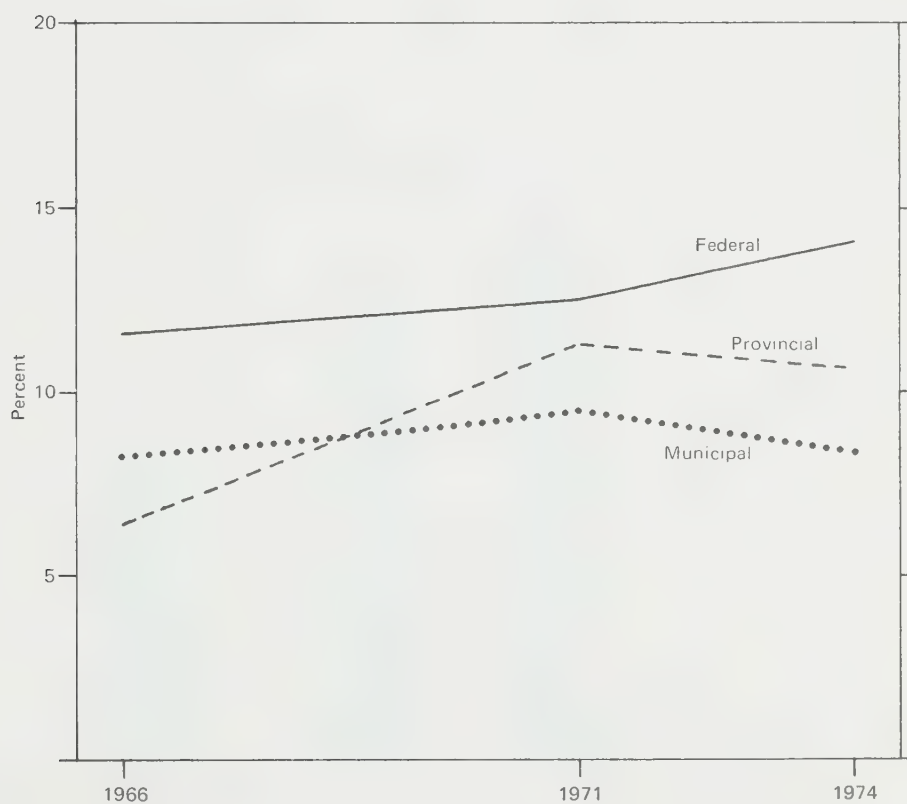
8.1 GOVERNMENT SPENDING

In 1966 the expenditure by all levels of government accounted for one quarter of Gross Provincial Expenditure and rose to one third by 1971 where it remained through 1974. The federal share has been the highest and has increased steadily over this period. The provincial share almost doubled in the first five years and then declined moderately. By contrast, municipal values showed no essential change over the nine-year period.

8.1 GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Ontario by Selected Years	Percent of Gross Provincial Expenditure Spent by Government According to Level of Government			
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Total Government Spending
1966	11.6	6.4	8.3	26.4
1971	12.5	11.3	9.5	33.3
1974	14.1	10.7	8.4	33.2

Source: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario.



8.2 CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

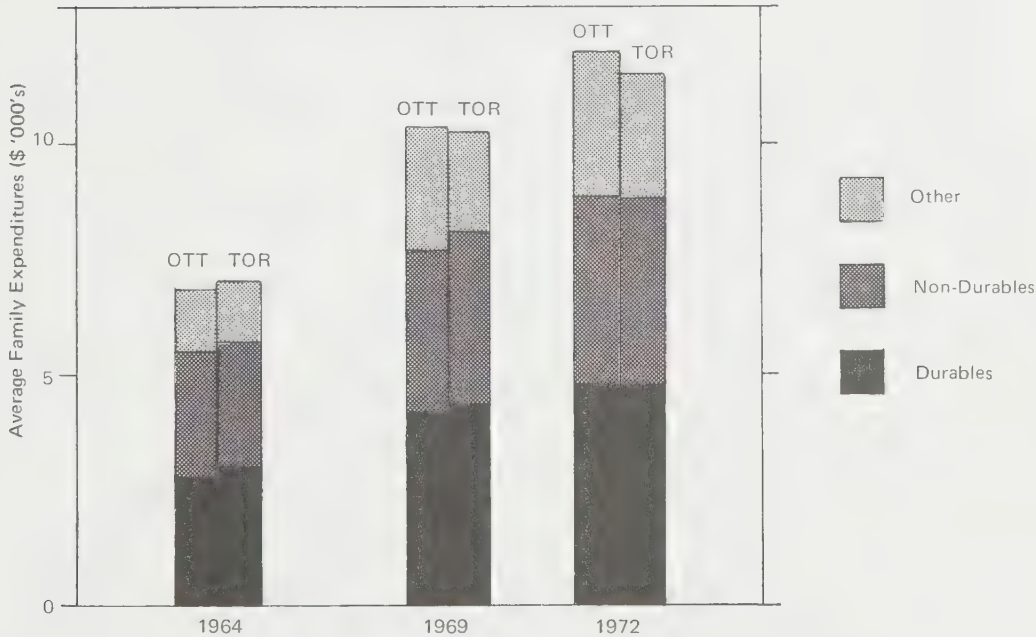
Ontario data are confined to the two cities, Toronto and Ottawa. In both centres, there was a decline in non-durable expenditures which was offset by increases in "Other" expenditures. No change took place in the proportion of family expenditure applied to durables. The class "Other" includes such items as personal taxes, insurance and pension plan payments.

8.2 CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

Ontario Cities by Selected Years	Average Family Expenditure (\$)	Percent Distribution		
		Durables ¹	Non-Durables	Other
Ottawa				
1964	7,086	39.8	40.0	20.2
1969	10,738	38.9	35.2	25.9
1972	12,063	39.9	33.6	26.5
Toronto				
1964	7,154	41.9	38.9	19.2
1969	10,532	40.5	36.1	23.4
1972	11,761	41.3	35.0	23.7

Sources: Statistics Canada, Urban Family Expenditure, Catalogue 62-527 and Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume III, Major Urban Centres, Catalogue 62-537.

1) See Glossary item 'Consumer Expenditure'.



8.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

No index is available for the province of Ontario per se, hence national values are shown. All prices, or the prices within any one component, were taken to be 100 in the base year 1971. Of the selected components, food costs showed the greatest increase.

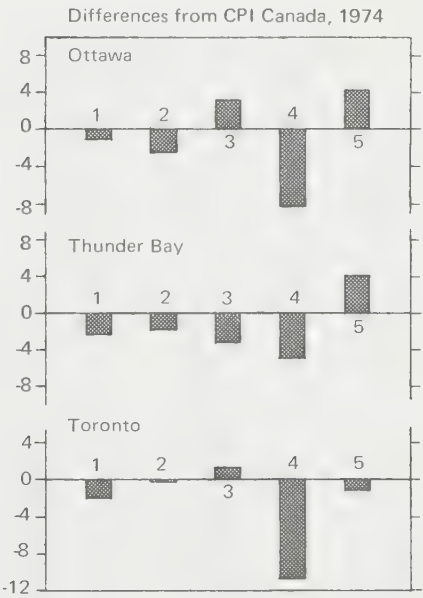
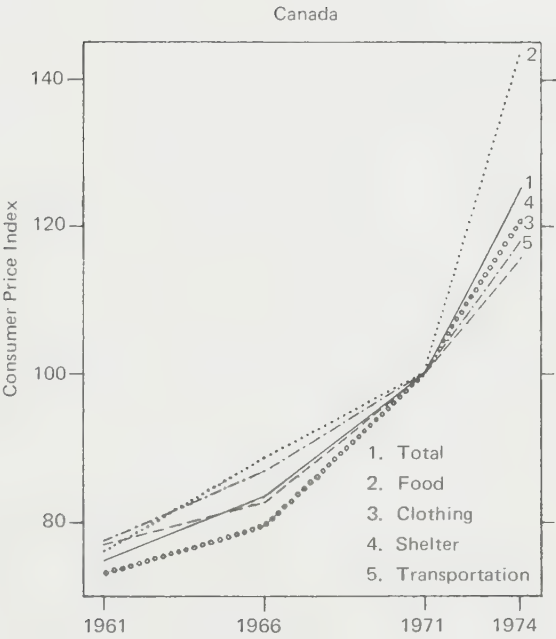
The index for a city cannot be construed to be representative of the region in which it is located. Further, the differences between comparable values of two cities reflect price changes over time and not differences in price levels. Price changes in Ottawa were marginally greater than in the other two cities.

8.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Canada by Selected Years	Total Consumer Price Index ¹	Consumer Price Index Components			
		Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation
1961	74.90	76.10	77.70	73.10	76.98
1966	83.51	88.74	87.02	79.46	82.60
1971	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1974	125.04	143.38	118.03	121.13	115.78
Ontario Cities, 1974 only					
Ottawa	123.9	140.7	121.1	112.7	120.0
Thunder Bay	122.6	141.5	114.8	116.2	119.9
Toronto	123.0	143.2	119.3	110.2	114.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Prices and Price Indexes, Catalogue 62-002.

1) See Glossary.



9.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The provincial trend in male labour force participation has been slightly downwards since 1961, becoming more marked after 1971. Female rates by contrast increased strongly over the intercensal decade and then subsided somewhat in the following three year period. There is approximately one female in the force for every two males.

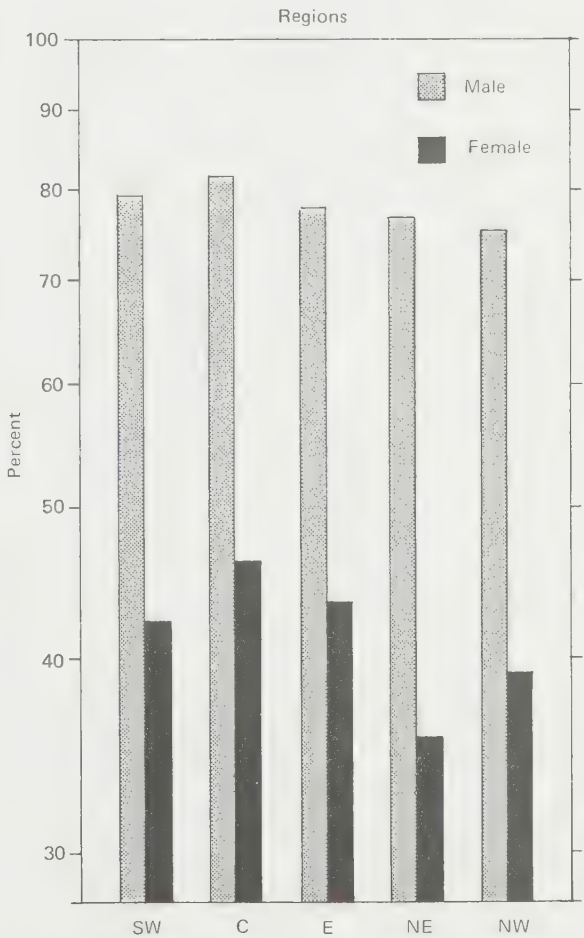
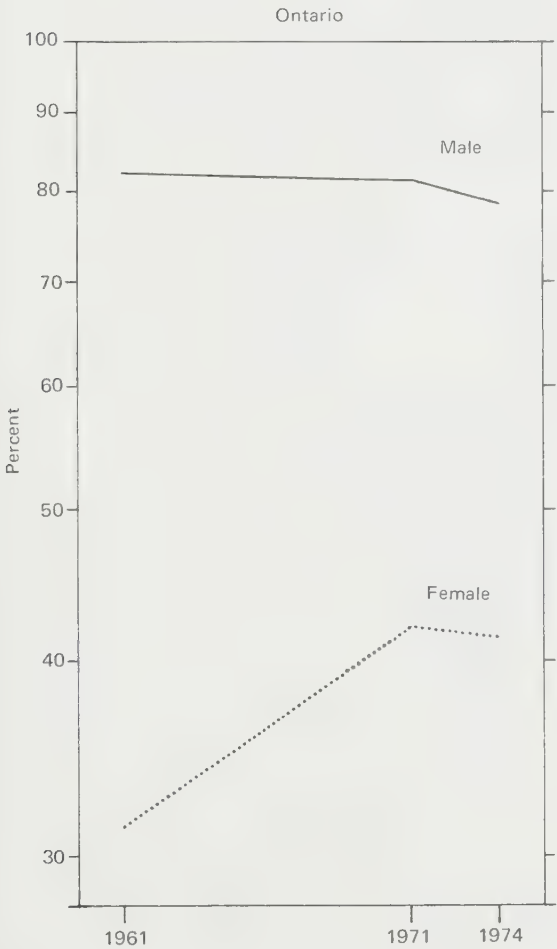
Regionally, the north had the lowest participation rates for both sexes in 1971; Central region had the highest rates of all five regions.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Ontario by Selected Years	Labour Force Participation ¹ Rates by Sex	
	Male	Female
1961	80.8	32.9
1971	80.3	44.3
1974	78.8	43.0
Ontario Regions, 1971 only		
South Western	79.3	42.3
Central	81.6	46.2
Eastern	77.9	43.5
North Eastern	76.8	35.6
North Western	75.2	39.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961 and 1971. Labour Force Survey

1) See Glossary.



9.2 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

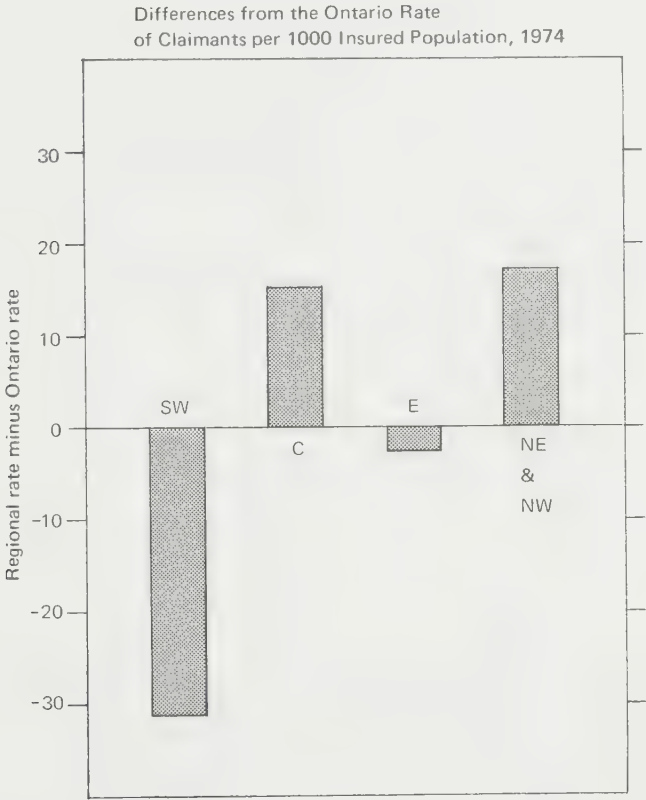
The average number of claimants registered throughout 1974 was approximately one quarter million. In terms of claimants per 1000 insured population, northern Ontario and Central region had the highest rates while South Western had the lowest.

9.2 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

Ontario and Regions, 1974 only	Number of Claimants ¹	Estimated Insured Population	Claimants per 1000 Insured Population
Ontario	246,733	3,551,000	69.5
South Western	34,963	913,000	38.3
Central	148,995	1,759,000	84.7
Eastern	36,617	548,000	66.8
North Eastern	18,554	302,000	86.6
North Western	7,604 }		

Sources: Statistics Canada, Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Catalogue 73-001.
Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs of Ontario.

1) The average number of claimants registered on the last working day of each month in 1974.



9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Fluctuations in the rates reflect the general economic conditions prevailing at the time. Changes in female rates also reflect the increase in female participation (Table 9.1). By 1974, their unemployment rate exceeded the male in the major age group 25-64. Except for female rates in 1961 and 1966, the unemployment rates for the age group 20-24 are higher than for age group 25-64.

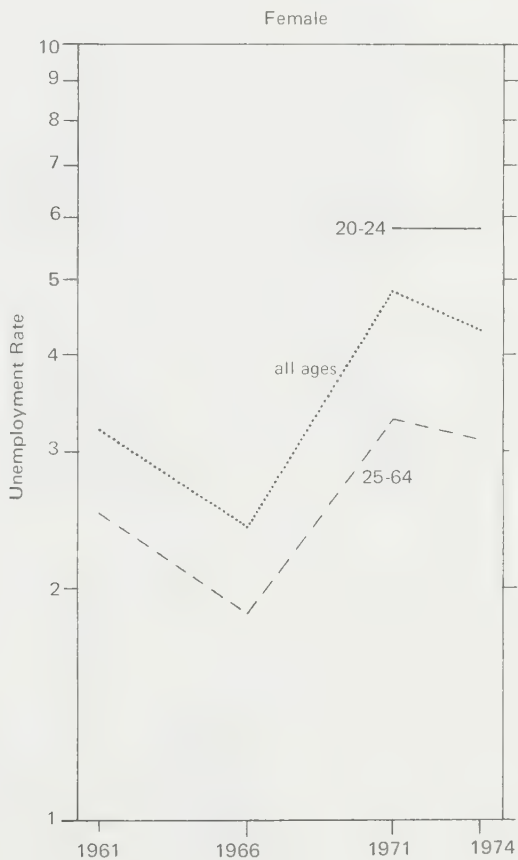
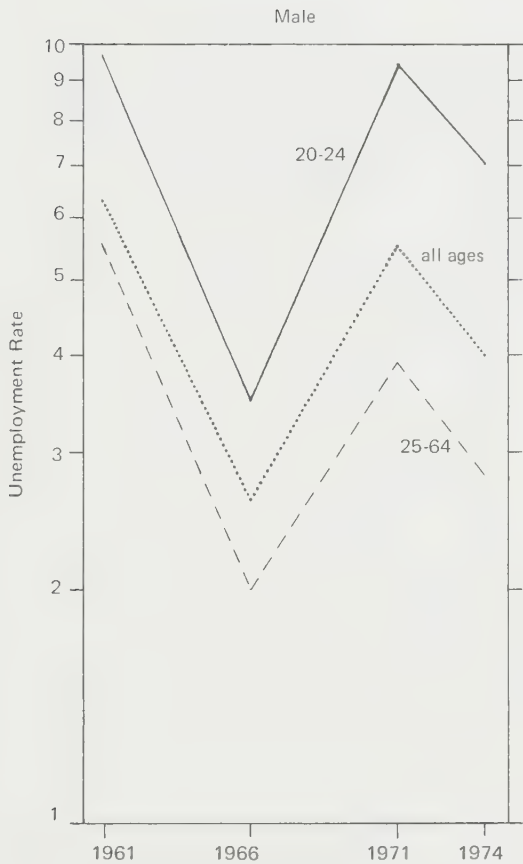
9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Ontario by Selected Years	Unemployment Rates ¹ by Selected Age-Sex Groups					
	20 – 24		25 – 64		All Ages ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	9.7	...	5.5	2.5	6.3	3.2
1966	3.5	...	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.4
1971	9.4	5.8	3.9	3.3	5.5	4.8
1974	7.0	5.8	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

... Rate is less than 0.05 percent.

- 1) See Glossary.
- 2) Includes ages 14 to 19 and 65 and over.



9.4 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

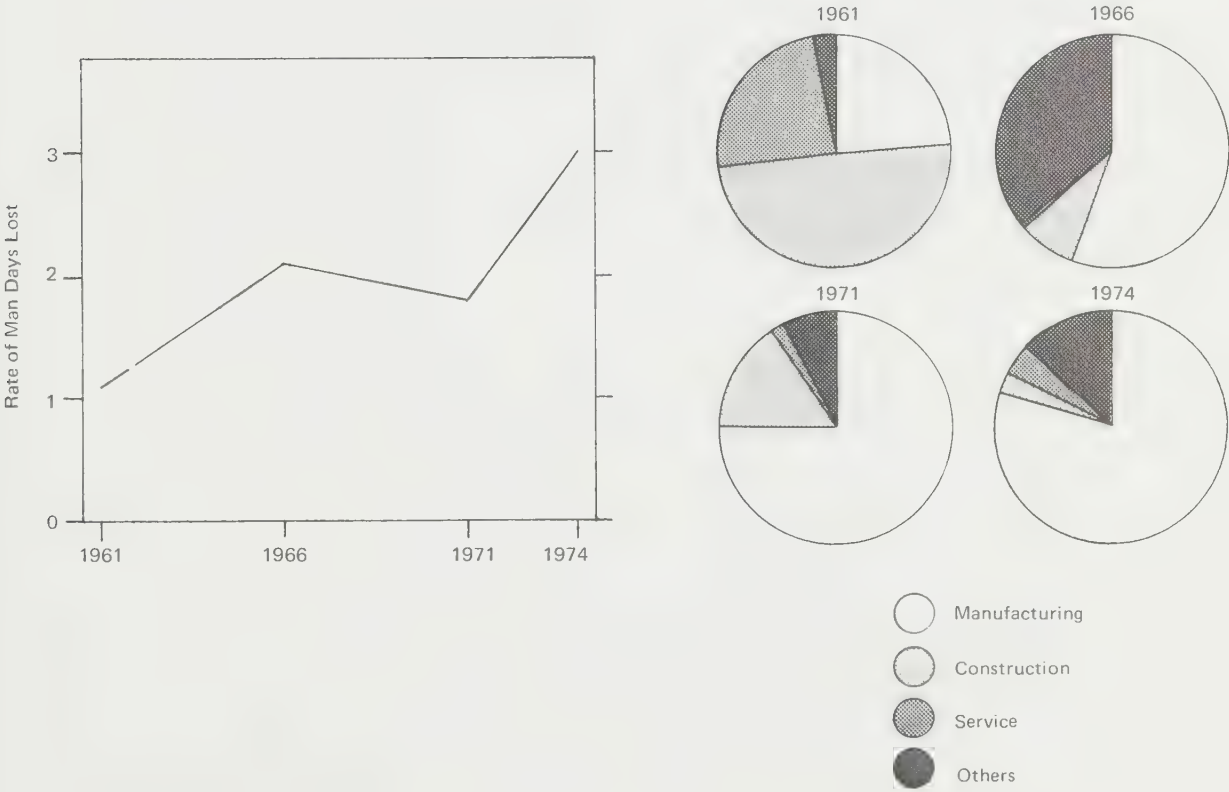
Man days lost per 1000 estimated man days worked in Ontario has trebled in the period under review. Similarly, the percent of total man days lost from strikes and lockouts in the manufacturing sector has trebled between 1961 and 1974. Both the construction and service industries experienced a sharp drop in the first five years following 1961 and levelled out somewhat thereafter.

9.4 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Ontario by Selected Years	Percent Man Days Lost from Strikes and Lockouts by Standard Industrial Classification ¹				Total Days Lost	Man Days Lost per 1000 Estimated Man Days Worked
	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Service	Others		
1961	23.8	49.4	23.6 ²	3.2	644,700	1.1
1966	55.9	8.3	0.2	35.6	1,356,130	2.1
1971	75.5	15.0	1.9	7.6	1,366,750	1.8
1974	79.8	2.9	4.1	13.2	2,628,000	3.0

Sources: Department of Labour of Canada, Strikes and Lockouts in Canada.
Statistics Canada, The Labour Force.

- 1) See Glossary.
- 2) This figure is abnormally high due to a major strike in a large hotel which accounted for 147,010 man days.



10.1 WORK, EARNINGS AND LEISURE TIME

The comments pertaining to Table 1:10 apply here as well. The average hours worked per week in the manufacturing sector have been slowly declining since 1966 whereas average paid holidays per year have been climbing steadily.

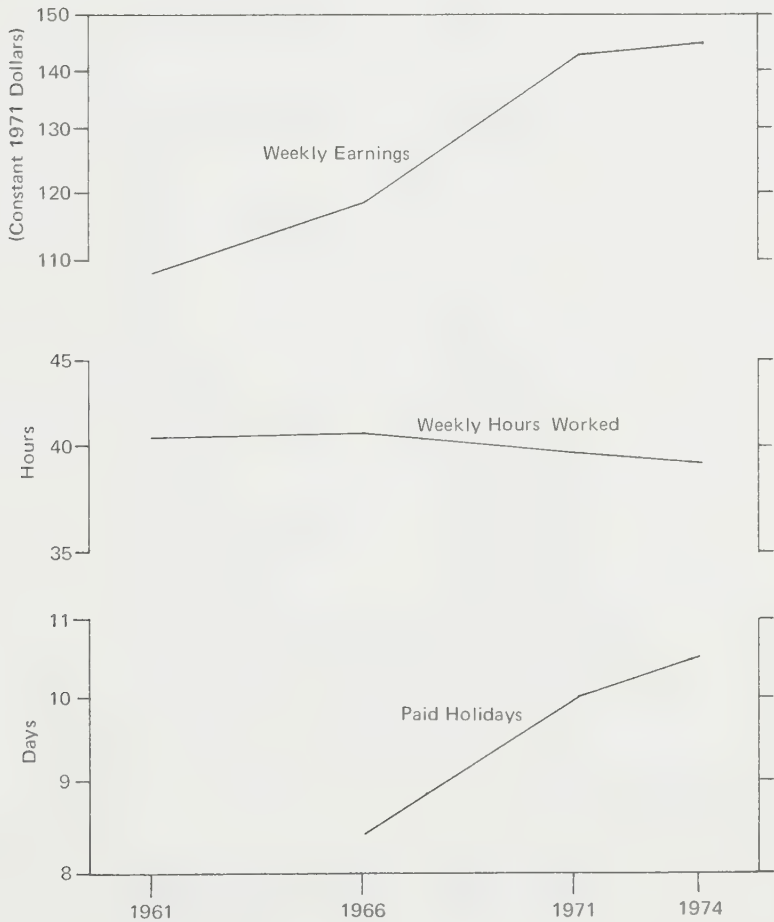
Average weekly earnings have risen continuously since 1961 but the rate of increase after 1971 diminished somewhat.

10.1 WORK, EARNINGS AND LEISURE TIME

Ontario by Selected Years	Average Weekly Hours Worked in Manufacturing ¹	Average Weekly Earnings Per Industrial Composite ² (Constant 1971 Dollars)	Average Paid Holidays Per Year ³
1961	40.5	108.40	N/Av
1966	40.8	119.01	8.4
1971	39.8	143.02	10.0
1974	39.2	145.14	10.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Employment earnings and hours, Catalogue 72-002 monthly.
Statistics Canada, Consumer prices and price indexes, Catalogue 62-010 quarterly.
Labour Canada, Working Conditions in Canadian industry, 1966, 1971 and 1974).

- 1) Average weekly hours not available for industrial composite (q. v. Glossary).
- 2) Average weekly earnings deflated by annual Consumer Price Index, Canada.
- 3) Average is weighted by the distribution of employees. When the source data indicated a class interval of paid holidays, the mid-value was used to calculate the average.



10.2 PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

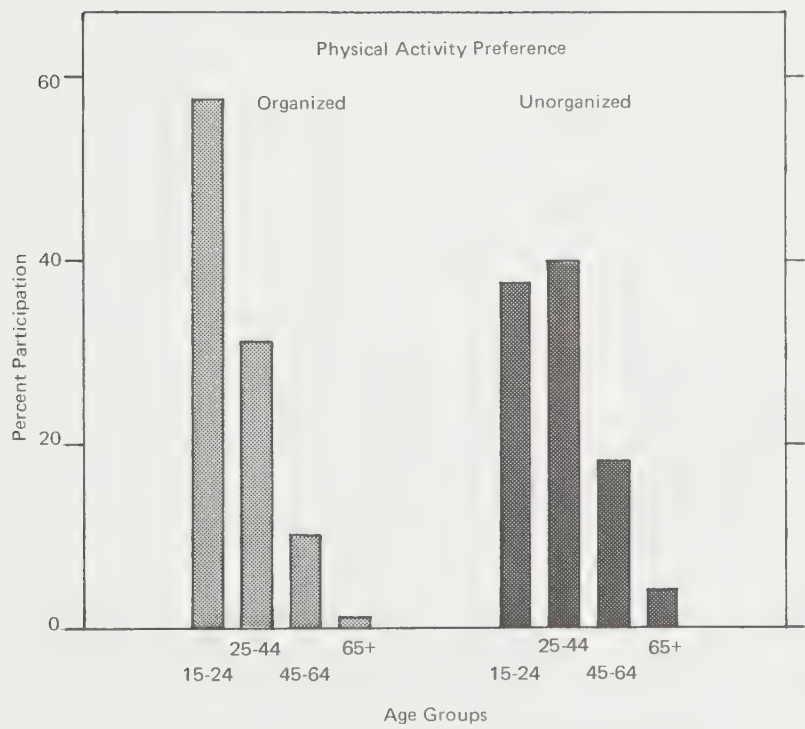
Participation in organized physical activity among adults in Ontario diminishes progressively with age. Unorganized physical activity was greatest amongst the 25 to 44 year age group. All age groups, with the exception of those between 15 and 24, showed a preference for unorganized physical activity.

10.2 PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Activity Classification ¹	Percent Participation by Age Group Ontario only, 1973				
	15 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+	Total
Organized	57.5	31.2	10.1	1.2	100.0
Unorganized	37.6	40.0	18.2	4.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Culture and Recreation of Ontario, Recreation Patterns in Ontario, A Statistical Profile.

1) See Glossary under Physical Activity.



10.3 PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library expenditures in Ontario have undergone a fourfold increase since 1961, largely due to inflation. There has been relatively little change in item circulation during the same period.

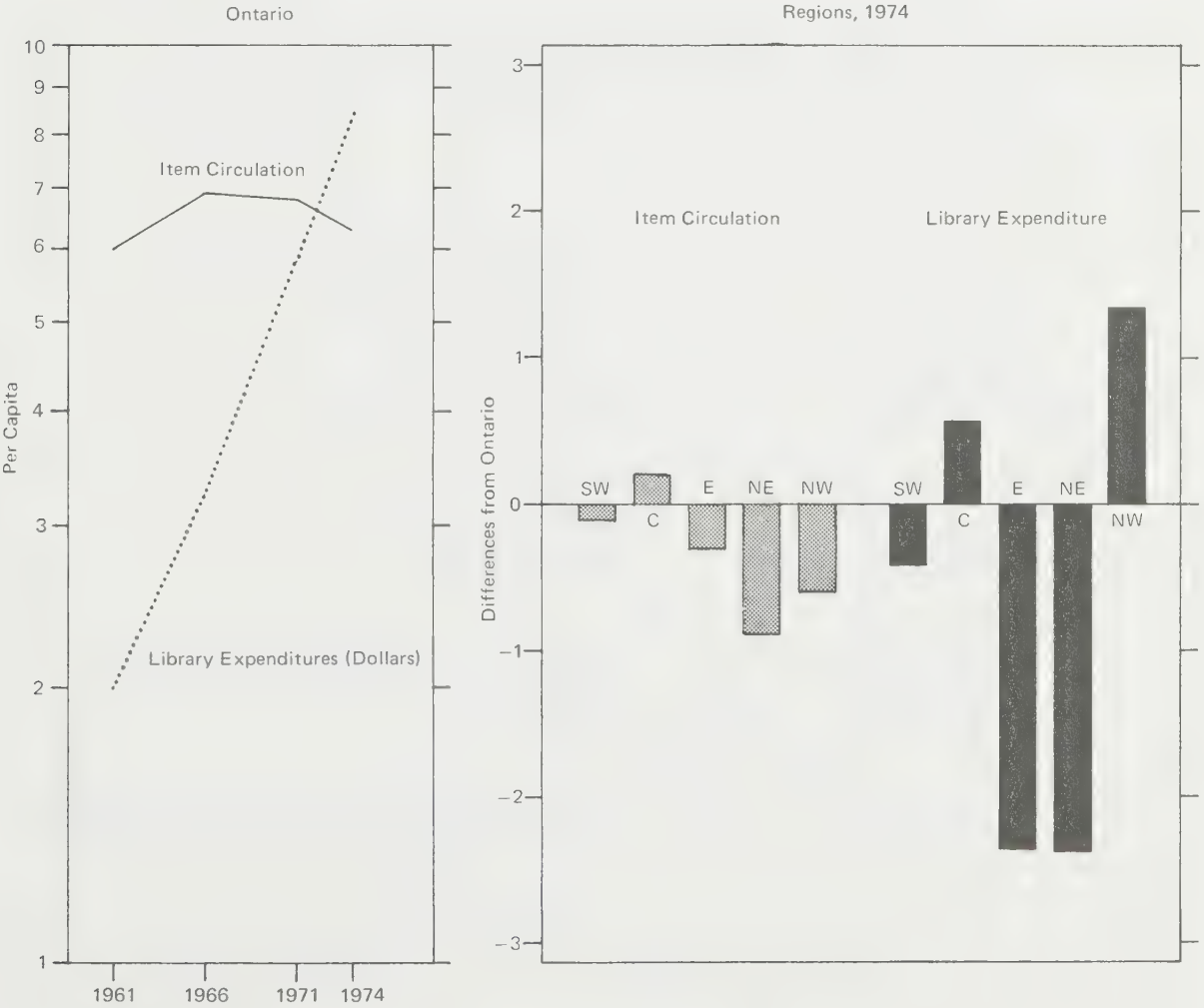
Library expenditure in 1974 was highest in the North Western region and lowest in the two eastern regions. Item circulation was marginally lower in the northern parts of the province.

10.3 PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Ontario by Selected Years	Item ¹ Circulation per Capita	Library Expenditures per Capita (Dollars)
1961	6.0	2.00
1966	6.9	3.24
1971	6.8	5.81
1974	6.3	8.48
Ontario Regions, 1974 only		
South Western	6.2	8.05
Central	6.5	9.07
Eastern	6.0	6.11
North Eastern	5.4	6.09
North Western	5.7	9.85

Source: Ministry of Culture and Recreation of Ontario

1) Includes books, records, films, works of art, etc.



11.1 POLLUTION INDICES: CITIES

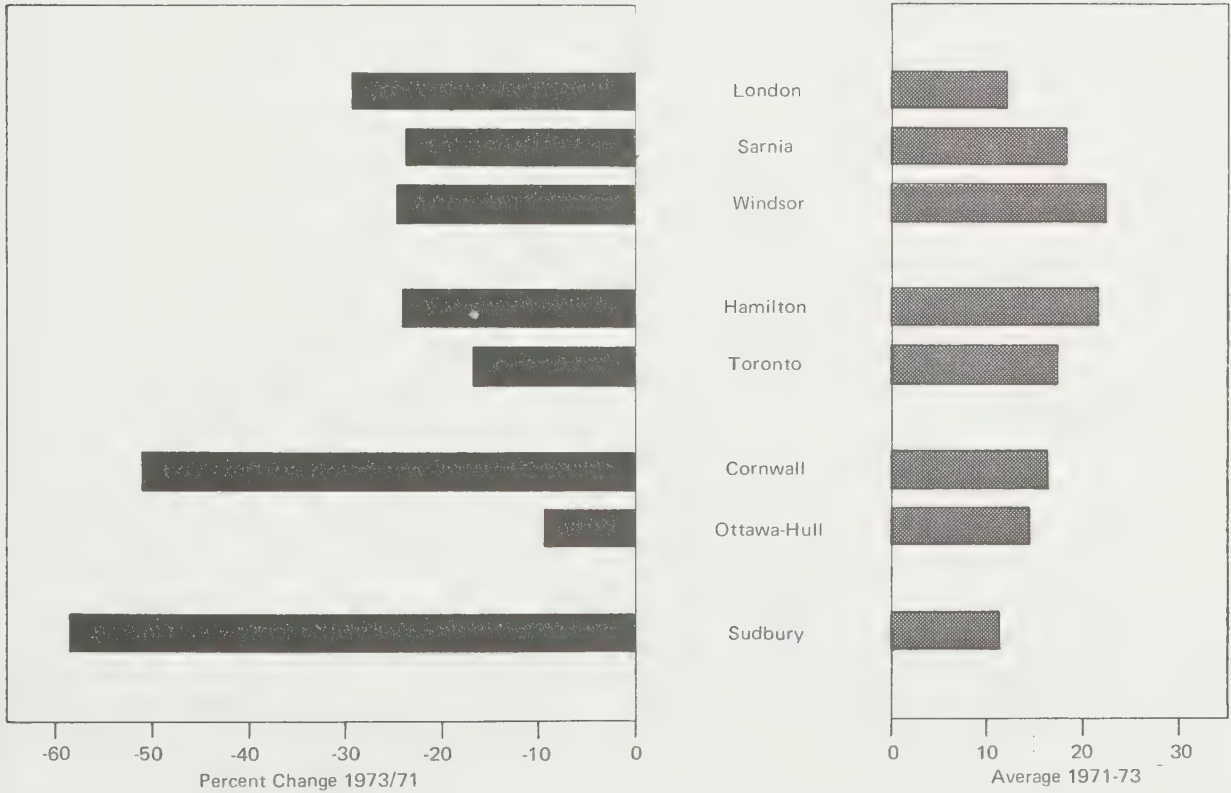
A comparison of the pollution levels for selected Ontario cities shows that Windsor and Hamilton had the highest average pollution counts and Sudbury the lowest. Every centre showed a marked decline in the volume of pollutant emissions between 1971 and 1973, with Sudbury and Cornwall registering the sharpest declines.

11.1 POLLUTION INDICES: CITIES

Selected Cities in Ontario by Region	Impact Units ¹ Per Capita			Average 1971-73	Percent Change 1973/71
	1971	1972	1973		
South Western					
London	14.7	11.1	10.4	12.1	-29.3
Sarnia	21.2	17.7	16.2	18.4	-23.6
Windsor	26.4	20.4	19.9	22.3	-24.6
Central					
Hamilton	25.4	20.3	19.3	21.6	-24.0
Toronto	19.3	16.5	16.1	17.3	-16.6
Eastern					
Cornwall	19.6	19.9	9.6	16.4	-51.0
Ottawa-Hull	13.2	18.7	12.0	14.6	- 9.1
North Eastern					
Sudbury	16.1	11.2	6.7	11.4	-58.4
North Western	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av	N/Av

Source: Ministry of the Environment of Ontario.

1) See Glossary.



11.2 LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS: CITIES

In general, mortality rates were much higher for respiratory disease than cancer of the lung. Among cities, mortality rates for cancer of the lung tended to parallel the Ontario trend. With respect to lung cancer, all centres except Toronto and Windsor experienced a doubling of rates. For respiratory disease, Thunder Bay showed a particularly high (73 percent) increase over the twelve year period.

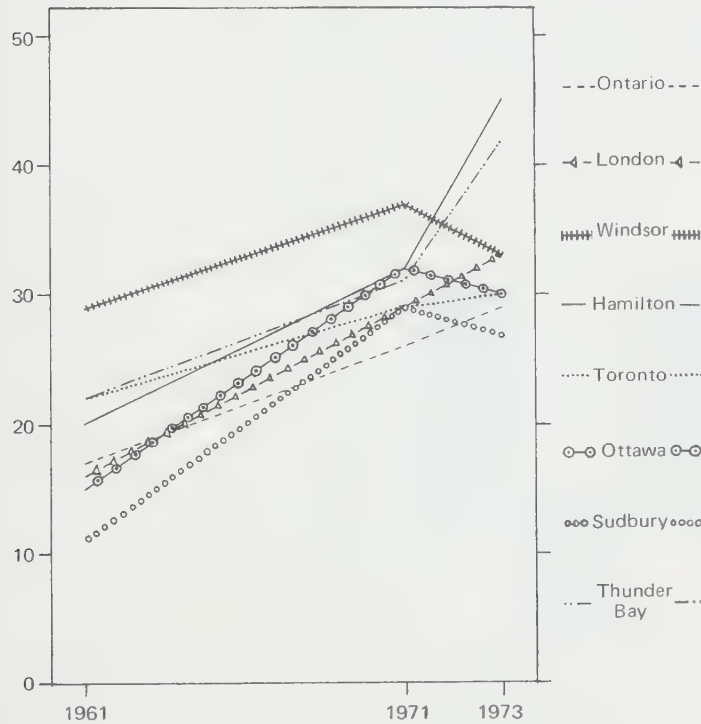
11.2 LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS: CITIES

Selected Cities in Ontario by Region	Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population					
	Lung Cancer ¹			Respiratory ¹		
	1961	1971	1973	1961	1971	1973
Provincial Average	17	26	29	43	46	49
South Western						
London	16	29	33	48	61	43
Windsor	29	37	33	53	52	65
Central						
Hamilton	20	32	45	43	47	55
Toronto	22	29	30	41	40	42
Eastern						
Ottawa	15	32	30	55	44	48
North Eastern						
Sudbury	11	29	27	27	32	32
North Western						
Thunder Bay	22	31	42	44	60	76

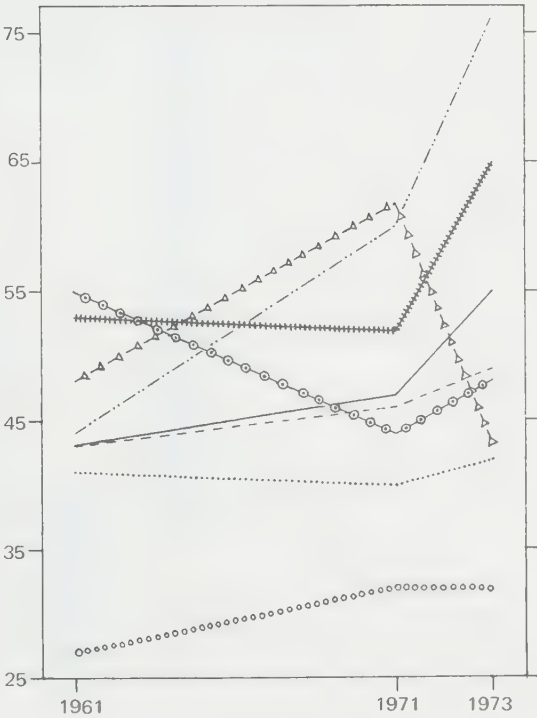
Source: Registrar General of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1961, 1971, 1973.

1) See Glossary

Lung Cancer Deaths



Respiratory Deaths



11.3 LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS: ONTARIO AND REGIONS

The death rate for lung cancer in Ontario has increased at such a rate that the 1974 value was double that of 1961. Regionally, the northern part of the province had somewhat higher rates than did the southern.

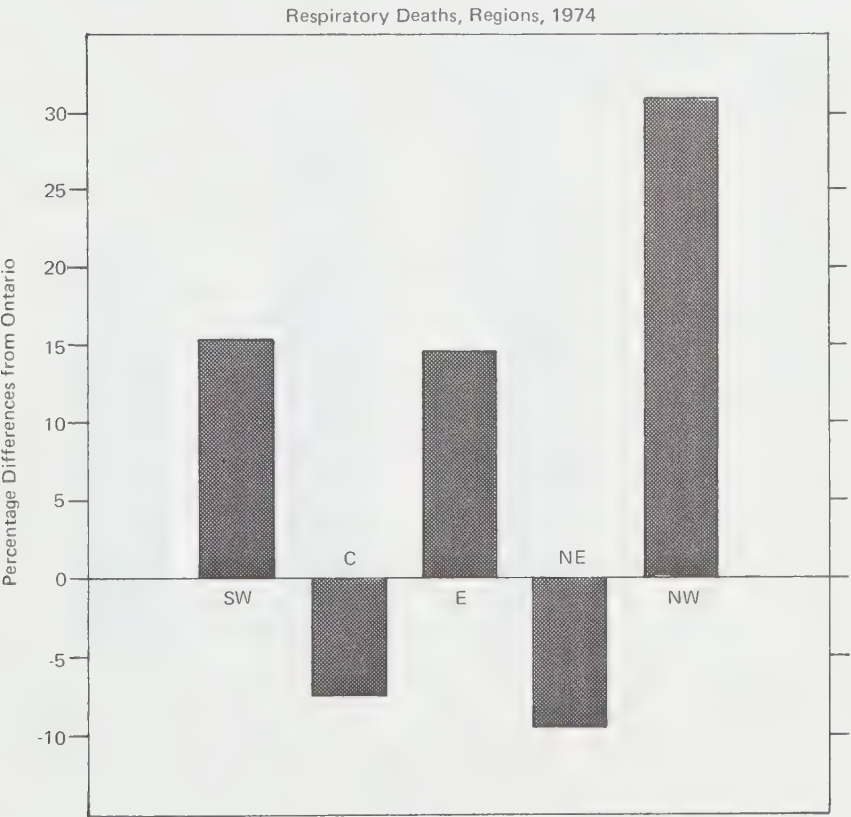
In contrast, there was no real change over time in the respiratory death rate in Ontario which fluctuated around 45 per 100,000 population. However, marked differences existed between the regions. The North Western part of the province experienced the highest death rate — more than 40 percent higher than the Central and North Eastern Regions.

11.3 LUNG CANCER AND RESPIRATORY DEATHS: ONTARIO AND REGIONS

Ontario by Selected Years	Lung Cancer ¹		Respiratory ¹	
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1961	1,042	16.7	2,699	43.3
1966	1,443	20.7	3,402	48.9
1971	1,974	25.6	3,539	45.9
1974	2,457	30.3	3,834	47.4
Ontario Regions, 1974 only				
South Western	374	30.5	669	54.6
Central	1,459	29.6	2,159	43.8
Eastern	342	30.6	606	54.3
North Eastern	205	33.9	260	43.0
North Western	77	34.1	140	62.0

Source: Registrar General of Ontario, Vital Statistics 1961, 1966, 1971 and pre-released data, 1974.

1) See Glossary.



12.1 HOUSING STOCK

During the last fifteen years there has been a shift towards medium and high density-unit construction. This was particularly marked in the late 1960's and early 1970's, when an apartment construction boom occurred due in large measure to the increased numbers of young adults. More recently, there has been an emphasis on medium density ownership housing. This has been due to rising construction costs and the need to accommodate the growing number of first time home buyers. While single detached housing has remained the major segment of the housing stock, it has composed a declining percentage in the past fifteen years.

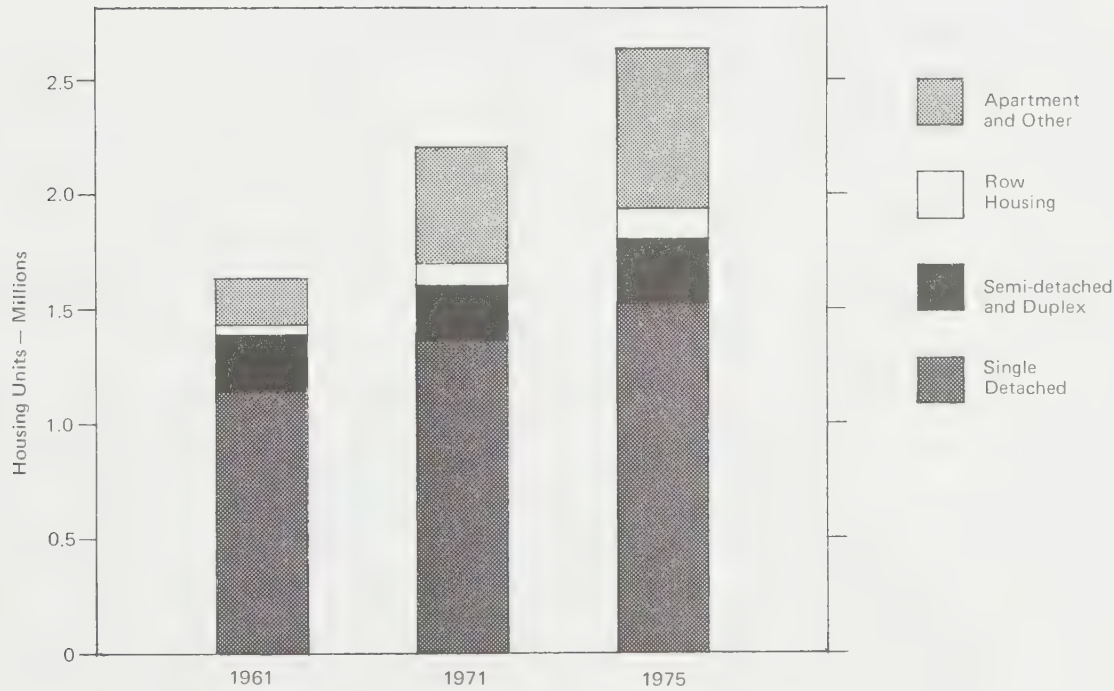
12.1 HOUSING STOCK

Ontario by Selected Years	Single Detached ('000's)	Semi-detached & Duplex ('000's)	Row Housing ('000's)	Apartment & Other ('000's)	Total ¹ Housing ('000's)
1961	1,141	247	44	204	1,641
1971	1,366	245	91	515	2,225
1975	1,528	279	135	702	2,654

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1971.
 Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Monthly Housing Statistics, 1971 to 1975.

See Glossary for definitions.

1) Includes mobile homes which were approximately 5,000 in 1961, 8,000 in 1971 and estimated to be 10,000 in 1975.



12.2 HOUSING STARTS

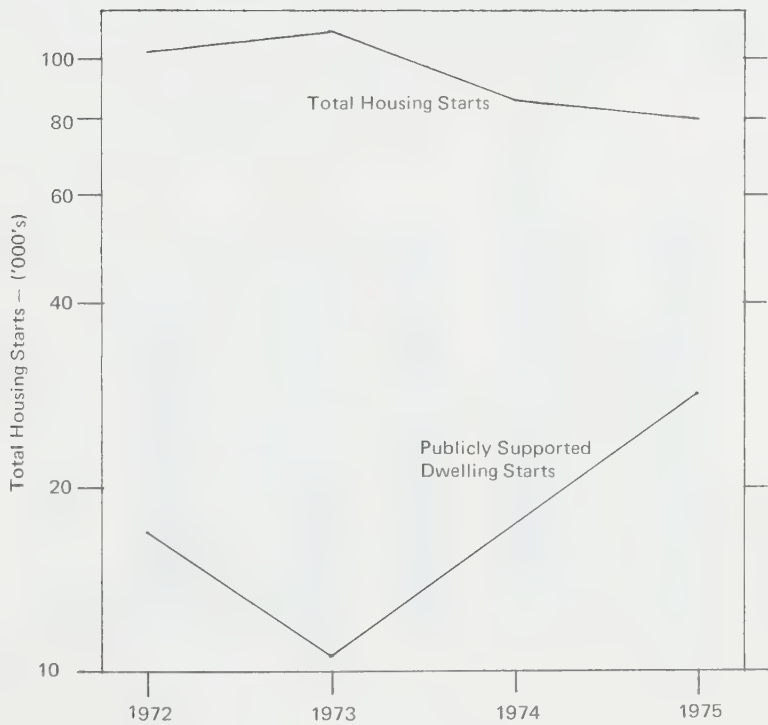
A combination of factors caused dwelling starts activity to decline significantly in 1974 and 1975. Amongst the factors were rising costs and an oversupply in 1973. The continued need for low and moderate income housing, however, led to a doubling of publicly supported dwelling starts in the period 1973 to 1975. Nonetheless, public supported dwelling starts remain under 30 percent.

12.2 HOUSING STARTS

Ontario by Selected Years	Total Housing Starts	Publicly Supported Dwelling Starts ¹	
		Units	Percent of Total
1972	102,933	17,368 ²	16.9
1973	110,536	11,664	10.6
1974	85,503	14,793	17.3
1975	79,968	22,717	28.4

Sources: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Annual Statistics, 1975.
Ontario Housing Corporation, unpublished data.

- 1) Includes all starts financed by federal and provincial government programs.
- 2) Excluded from the data are 14,850 condominium unit starts financed by the provincial government in the period 1971-1972.



12.3 CROWDING FACTORS

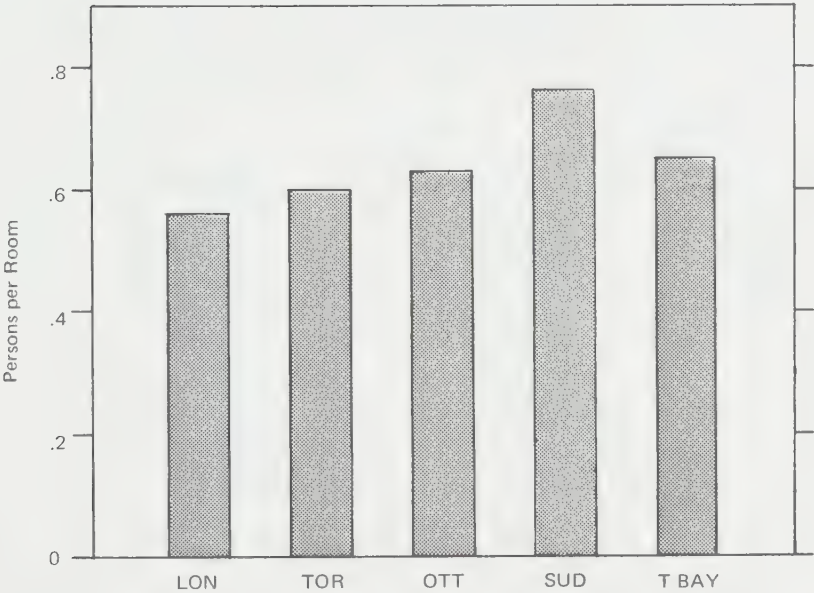
Both the average number of persons per room and per household have declined almost equally since 1961. In 1971, the city of London in the South Western region had the lowest average number of persons per room and per household. The reverse was true for the city of Sudbury in the North Eastern region.

12.3 CROWDING FACTORS

Ontario by Selected Years		Persons per Room ¹	Persons per Household ¹
1961		.67	3.7
1971		.60	3.4
Selected Cities in Ontario Regions, 1971 only			
South Western – London		.56	3.2
Central – Toronto		.60	3.3
Eastern – Ottawa		.63	3.5
North Eastern – Sudbury		.76	3.9
North Western – Thunder Bay		.65	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961, 1971, Catalogue 93-704 and 93-730.

1) See Glossary items Room and Household.



12.4 HOUSING FACILITIES

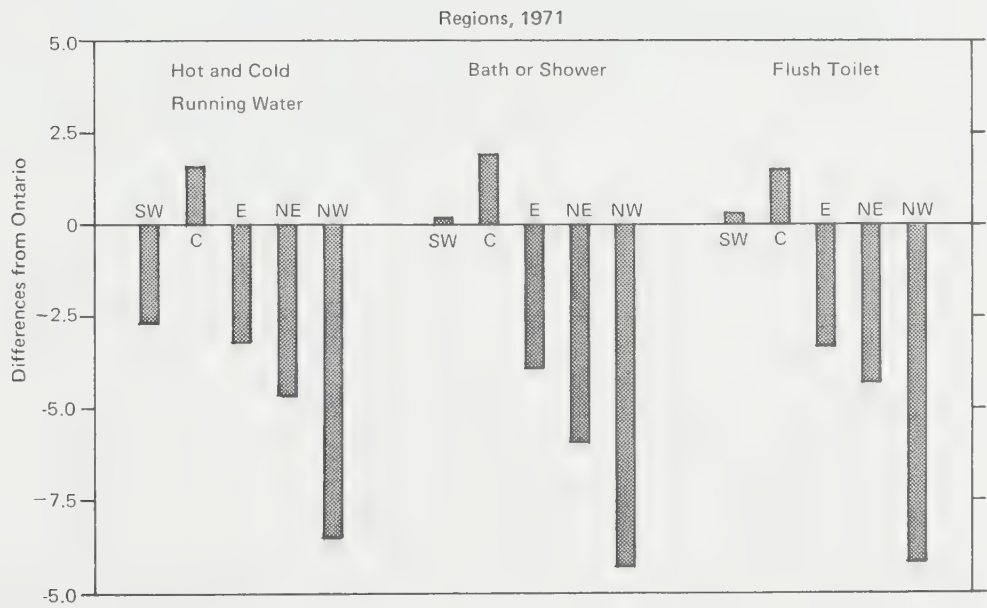
The total housing stock increased by 35.6 percent in the decade 1961 to 1971. Concurrently there was an improvement in the quality of housing due to the enforcement of minimum standards by municipal authorities as well as the modernisation of existing houses.

Central region, which held 61.1 percent of the total housing stock in 1971, possessed the highest quality housing. In contrast, the North Western region contained the smallest percentage (2.8 percent) of the total provincial housing stock and had the lowest quality in terms of the basic amenities.

12.4 HOUSING FACILITIES

Ontario by Selected Years	Total Housing Stock	Percent of Dwellings With:		
		Hot and Cold Running Water	Bath or Shower	Flush Toilet
1961	1,640,750	89.1	95.0	91.0
1971	2,225,485	96.4	96.2	97.0
Ontario Regions, 1971 only				
South Western	347,720	93.7	96.4	97.3
Central	1,359,960	98.0	98.1	98.5
Eastern	305,025	93.2	92.3	93.7
North Eastern	151,170	91.7	90.3	93.2
North Western	61,610	87.9	86.9	87.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1961 and 1971.



13.1 OFFENCES

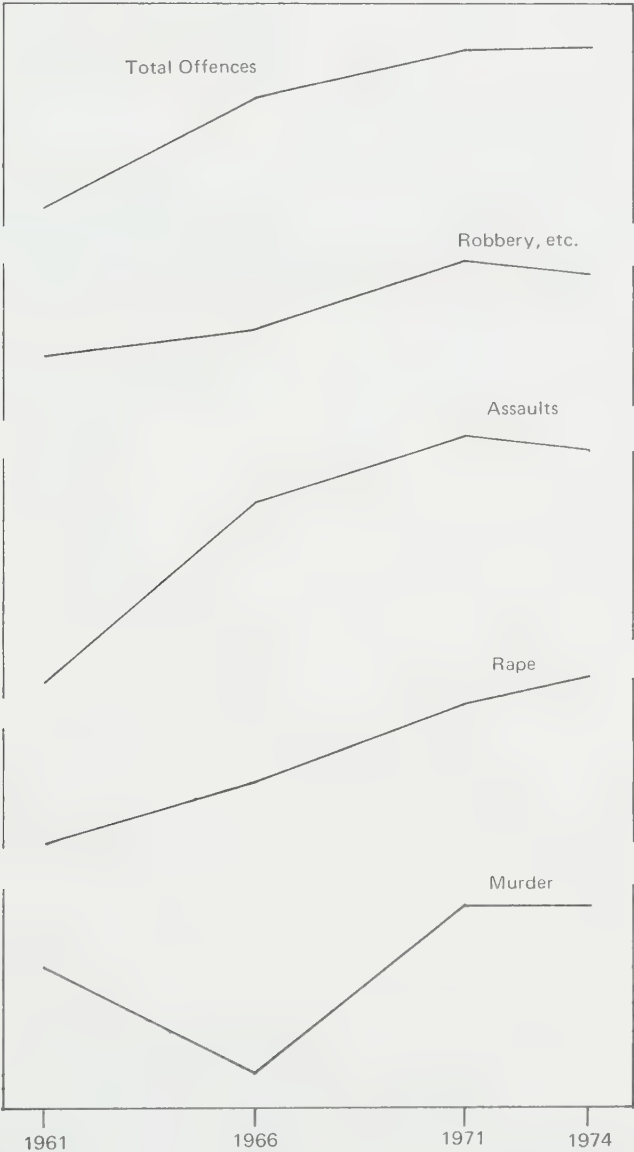
In Ontario, the total rate of offences has practically tripled since 1961. Dramatic increases have occurred in each of the major categories shown, although lately, there appears to have been a levelling off.

13.1 OFFENCES

Ontario by Selected Years	Rate per 100,000 Population Ages 7 Years and Over					
	Total Rate	Murder (Including Attempted)	Rape	Robbery Theft, Breaking & Entering	Assaults (All Forms)	All Other Offences ¹
1961	3,275	1.9	2.0	2,184	103	984
1966	6,617	1.5	3.0	2,611	339	3,663
1971	9,181	3.3	5.4	4,108	524	4,541
1974	9,367	3.3	5.9	3,792	485	5,081

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Catalogue 85.205.

1) See Glossary item Actual Offences.



Note: Graph shows relative relationships and changes only, hence scales are omitted.

13.2 JUVENILE OFFENCES

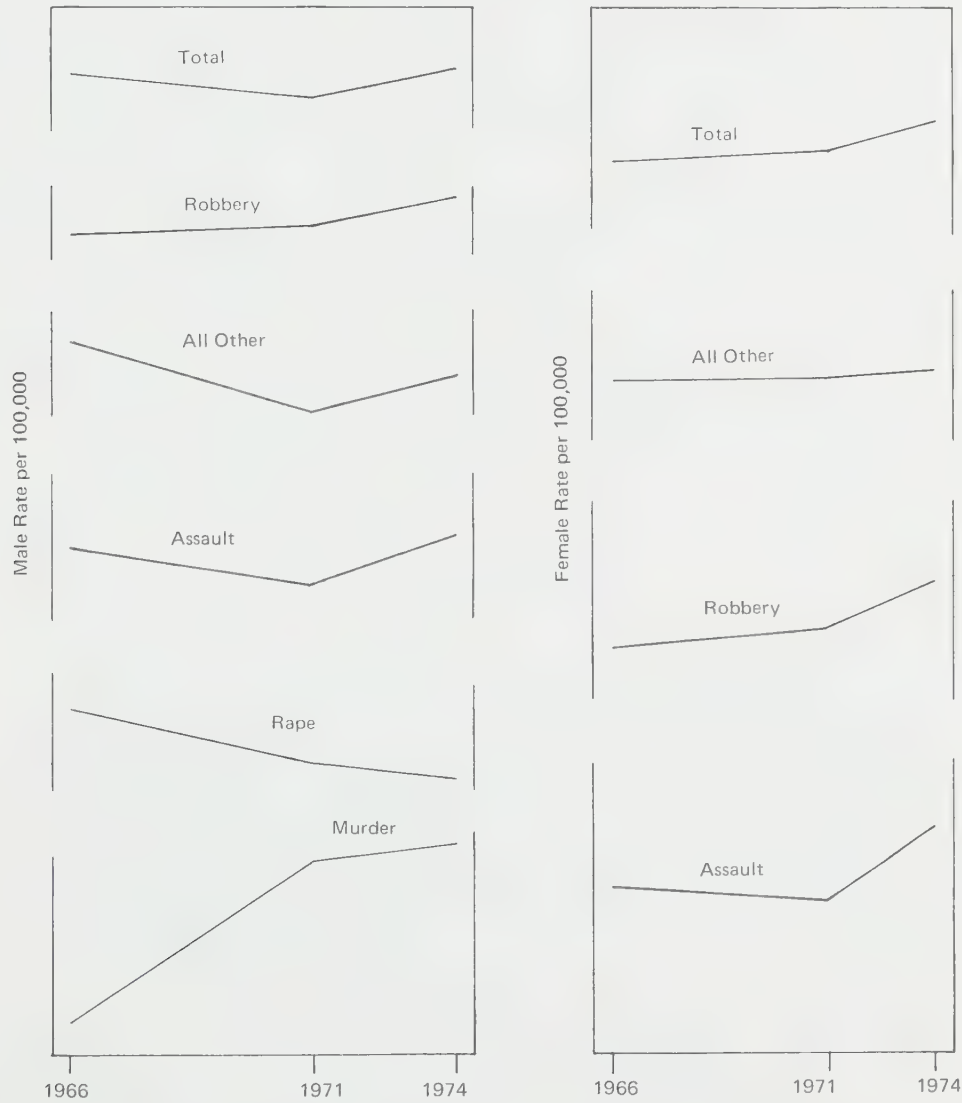
Between 1971 and 1974, the rate of juvenile offences rose by 25 percent. Although the juvenile rate for murders and rapes remained essentially constant during this same period, the charge rates for robbery, theft, breaking and entering, and assault among boys and girls alike rose substantially. However, female rates continue to be much lower than male.

13.2 JUVENILE OFFENCES

Ontario by Selected Years	Sex	Rates per 100,000 Population Ages 7 to 15					
		Total Rate	Murder (Including Attempted)	Rape	Robbery Theft, Breaking & Entering	Assault (All forms)	All Other Charged Offences ¹
1966	M	2,409	0.2	1.2	1,280	53	1,075
	F	381	...	...	175	10	196
1971	M	2,057	0.7	0.8	1,379	40	636
	F	418	...	...	205	9	204
1974	M	2,577	0.8	0.7	1,672	58	845
	F	523	...	...	293	16	214

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Catalogue 85-205.
... Rate less than 0.05.

1) See Glossary



Note: Graph shows relative relationships and changes only, hence scales omitted.

GLOSSARY

In some instances definitions have been modified from original material for brevity or to satisfy provincial usage.

Actual Offences

Actual offences are those reported or known to police which through investigation are proven to be founded whether or not the defendant is subsequently cleared of the charge by process of law.

Alcohol and Drug Dependency Diseases

Includes ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes 291, 303, 304 and 571.

Apartment or flat

Each dwelling in a structure originally designed, or structurally converted, to provide three or more dwelling units, one above the other and adjoining no other structure.

Cancer

Cancer herein is taken to mean malignant neoplasms which are contained in ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes 140 to 209.

Cancer of the Lung

Means malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung as classified in ICDA-8 (q.v.) under Code 162.

Children

In criminal law a child is a person under 16 years of age. For legal and most other purposes a child is a person under 18 years of age. Labour force statistics count all people in the work force from 14 years of age and over.

CMHC

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Condominium

A condominium housing unit refers to a form of ownership by which the fee simple or outright title covers only the unit itself and includes the area only within the inside walls of the unit. In addition there are common elements included in the ownership which are owned by the occupant as a member of the condominium corporation. There are two types of common element, *common use* areas e.g. swimming pools, lobby, passageways, and *exclusive use* areas which are used only by the occupants of the unit to which the exclusive use has been assigned, e.g. parking space and patio.

Consumer Expenditure

There are three major classes of consumer expenditure; durables, non-durables and others. Durables include such items as automobiles and refrigerators but do not include changes in equity (sales or purchases of homes are taken as changes in assets and liabilities). Non-durables include food, clothing medical and personal care, education and recreation. Other expenditures include taxes on both durable and non-durable goods and services.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index provided by Statistics Canada measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of some 300 goods and services representing the purchases by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a standard or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, comprising items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time.

The index is based on a sample of a broad but specific group of urban families living in cities with over 30,000 population, ranging in size from two to six persons and with annual incomes in 1967 ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000.

Correctional School

A training school operated by the province for juvenile offenders.

Crude Mortality Rate

The total number of deaths observed in a given population divided by the total numbers of that population and multiplied by a base radix such as 1000.

Current Dollars

Actual dollars spent or earned in the year for which they are reported, that is, they are not adjusted to show real spending or earning power in comparison with another year.

Dependent Population

Dependent population includes all persons who are under eighteen years of age and all who are sixty-five years of age or more.

Disposable Income

Personal disposable income comprises total personal income less personal direct taxes (e.g. income tax) and other current transfers from persons to government (e.g. Canada pension plan).

Duplex

Each dwelling in a structure originally designed, or structurally converted, to provide two dwelling units, one above the other and adjoining no other structure.

Dwelling

Dwelling means a living space which is structurally separate and which has a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall or area within that can be used without passing through another household's living space.

Elementary school

Includes kindergarten and grades 1 to 8 in both public and private schools.

Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis

Includes both ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes 491 and 492.

Employed

The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Family

The economic family concept is employed in Chapter 7 where such a family comprises all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption who are sharing a dwelling unit. However, families included in Chapter 7 are restricted to those with two or more persons, that is, it excludes one-person economic families.

GNE

Gross National Expenditure.

Gross National Expenditure

GNE measures the same aggregate as gross national product (i.e. total production of final goods and services at market prices) by tracing the disposition of production through final sales to persons, governments and business on capital account, including changes in inventories, and to non-residents (exports).

Gross Provincial Expenditure

Measures the same aggregates as Gross National Expenditure except that inter provincial transactions are taken into account. These are self-cancelling at the national level.

Growth Rate

The average annual growth rate is computed mathematically whenever two or more years separate successive population values. For example, a population that was 1,000,000 in 1971 and reached 1,500,000 in 1976 has experienced an average growth rate of 8.45 percent and not 10 percent as might be assumed from the simple average of 50 percent divided by 5.

Heart

Includes ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes 391, 392.0, 393-398, 400.1, 400.9, 402, 404, 410-414 and 420-429.

Household

A person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group, with or without lodgers, living-in employees, etc. However, it may comprise two or more families sharing a dwelling, or a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Housing Start

Housing start is the beginning of construction work on a building, usually when the concrete has been poured for the whole of the footing around the structure, or an equivalent stage where a basement will not be part of the structure. For multiple unit dwellings, the number of starts corresponds to the anticipated number of dwelling units in the completed building.

Housing Stock

Refers to the total number of dwellings which includes both owned and rented.

ICD

International Classification of Diseases (published by the World Health Organization).

ICDA-8

International Classification of Diseases (Adapted), eighth revision introduced in 1969 (Published by the U.S. Public Health Service). Where earlier statistics are given for the 1960s, the equivalent codes in ICDA-7 were used.

Illiteracy Rate

The literacy criterion varies from country to country but generally assumes an ability to read and write. This information is rarely available and recourse must be made to a definition in terms of level of schooling achieved. For Ontario, this publication arbitrarily assumes illiteracy to be equivalent to less than fifth grade schooling. As mentioned in section 6 of Chapter 1, meaningful data for the comparison countries are lacking even for this unsatisfactory definition.

ILO

International Labour Organization.

Impact Units

Impact units (Table 11.1) are defined as:

$$(\text{relative severity factor}) \times \frac{(\text{pollutant concentration in parts per million})}{1} \times \text{population}$$

See also Pollution Index.

Industrial composite

Represents the sum of industries included in the survey of unemployment earnings and hours conducted by the Labour Division of Statistics Canada.

Infant

Children under one year of age.

Infant mortality rate

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Ischemic heart disease

Includes ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes 410 to 414.

Juvenile

See Children.

Juvenile Delinquent

Juvenile delinquent, as defined in the Juvenile Delinquents Act, means any child who violates any provision of the criminal code or of any federal or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school, or juvenile reformatory under the provision of any federal or provincial statute. The commission by a child of any of these acts constitutes an offence known as a delinquency.

Labour Force

The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed (q.v.). Excluded are those who are students, housekeepers, retired persons and the voluntarily idle who have no part-time employment.

Language Spoken at Home

The language spoken most frequently by the person in his home.

Larceny

An act of intentionally and unlawfully removing property belonging to another person; this category includes such a wide variety of offences as armed robbery, burglary, housebreaking, theft and receiving.

Leisure Time

Leisure is residual time after accounting for work, obligatory duties, maintenance and sleep. Leisure must be viewed as a conscious awareness that one is engaged in an activity of one's own choosing for the sake of enjoyment. Retirement, unemployment and sickness are not necessarily leisure time, as the individual might rather choose to work.

Life Expectancy

The average number of years lived by a theoretical cohort (block) of people (usually 100,000) who are presumed to be born simultaneously and to die in successive years until extinction at the rates for the corresponding ages and sexes experienced by the population for which the life expectancy is being computed.

Lung Cancer

See Cancer of the Lung.

Median Age

Median age is the value which divides a population into two equal parts, one half being younger and the other half, older.

Mother Tongue

The first language learned that is still understood. Persons who no longer understand the first language they learned reported the next language they learned and still understand.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Includes all ICDA-8 (q.v.) Codes E810 to E823.

Murder

Any act performed with the purpose of taking human life, no matter in what circumstances. This definition excludes manslaughter and abortion but not infanticide.

N/Ap

Not applicable.

N/Av

Not available.

NEA

National Educational Association (United States).

OECD

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a western nations economic organization, based in Brussels.

Other Housing

A dwelling unit adjoining a store or other non-residential structure is classified as "single attached (other)".

Participation rate

The participation rate represents those in the labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Percentile

Families are ranked according to income and then divided into 100 equal size groups. The income amount halfway between the highest income of the X'th percentile and the lowest income of the X + 1 percentile is the upper limit of the X'th percentile group. In Table 7.3, \$5,490 is the upper limit of the twentieth percentile (or lowest quintile).

Personal income

This relates to money received from all sources before payment of taxes and such deductions as pension contributions, insurance premiums etc. This income may comprise wages and salaries of paid workers, net income of the self-employed, investment income, transfer payments (e.g. old age pensions, family allowances) and other money income (e.g. retirement pensions, alimony).

Persons charged

The number of persons — not charges — are counted. A person simultaneously charged with more than one type of offence is scored only once and against the most serious offence. Persons arrested for other police forces are not counted as they will be counted by the force concerned.

Physical activity

Classification as to whether an activity is organized or not forces arbitrary decisions as shown by some of the examples. Organized physical activity usually necessitates participation by two or more persons, and includes baseball, hockey, handball, bowling, downhill skiing, recreation snowmobiling, etc. Unorganized physical activities include swimming, hunting, sailing, cross country skiing, camping, skating, etc.

Physically handicapped

Includes persons with relatively stable physical disability such as congenital defect, post-traumatic deficits or the disabling 'sequelae' of disease as well as persons with limitations of activity due to chronic conditions, the period of which is unpredictable but usually lasts months or years.

Pollution index

This is an aggregate index that incorporates measures of the concentration of pollutants in the ambient air of those urban centres for which sufficient data are available, the potential population at risk in these urban areas, and the relative "severity factors" for the pollutants.

The indicator contains measures of the concentration in ambient air of five pollutants: total oxidants, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, and particulate matter. A sixth factor referred to as "synergism" is also included in the indicator; it measures the generally recognized negative effects of the *combined* presence of sulphur oxides and particulate matter, over and above the sum of the effects of each of these pollutants alone.

The relative severity factors used in formulating this indicator are those derived from the 24-hour air quality criteria employed by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. These criteria represent the highest average concentrations of the individual pollutants, over a 24-hour sampling period, still consistent with acceptable ambient air quality. At higher concentrations there is believed to be a significant negative impact on the environment. The severity factors are derived from these criteria and indicate the approximate relative impact on human health and well-being of each of the pollutants at the same concentration, thus providing a common base for purposes of comparison.

Population density

The number of persons per square mile.

Post-Secondary education

This category includes college certificates and diplomas, university credits, and diploma or certificate courses taken subsequent to completion of secondary school training.

Quintile

Quintile data were compiled by ranking weighted survey returns in ascending order by size of total income (in current dollars). This distribution of families by income was then divided into five equal parts. Each part is a “quintile”.

Regions of Ontario

The five planning regions and their composition in terms of counties, districts and regions are shown on the map at the end of the Glossary. They are composed as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| South Western (SW): | Bruce, Essex, Elgin, Grey, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth. |
| Central (C): | Brant, Dufferin, Haldimand, Halton, Niagara, Norfolk, Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth, Durham, Haliburton, Muskoka, Northumberland, Peel, Peterborough, Simcoe, Metro Toronto, Victoria and York. Ontario county is included in pre 1974 data. |
| Eastern (E): | Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Ottawa-Carleton, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell and Stormont. |
| North Eastern (NE): | Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury and Timiskaming. |
| North Western (NW): | Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay. |

Relative severity factor

See Pollution Index.

Respiratory

All respiratory diseases and disorders in Chapter VIII of ICDA-8 (q.v.).

Rooms

The number of rooms in a dwelling is determined by counting only those enclosed areas within a dwelling that are used for, or are suitable for, year-round living purposes, including rooms occupied by servants, lodgers or members of lodging families. Kitchens are included in this count. Bathrooms, clothes closets, pantries, halls, and rooms used solely for business purposes, are not included.

Row Housing

Three or more dwelling units separated by a common wall extending from ground to roof.

Rural

See Urban and Rural

SC

Statistics Canada

Secondary school

Includes grades 9 to 13 both private and public.

Self-Inflicted injury

See Suicide.

Semi-Detached housing

Two dwelling units separated by a common wall extending from ground to roof.

Sex offences

In establishing its report, each country uses the definitions of its own laws for determining whether or not an act is a sex crime. Rape and trafficking in women are always included in this category.

Single detached housing

This type is commonly called a "single house". A structure with only one dwelling, separated by open space from all other structures except its own garage or shed.

Single parent

Single parents include widowed, divorced, separated, those who never married and guardians with one or more children.

SNA

System of National Accounts which consists of national income and expenditure accounts, indexes of real domestic product, the balance of international payments and financial flows.

Standard industrial classification

The classification is contained in Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-501. Services include education, health, food, recreation, etc. 'Others' in table 9.4 includes agriculture, mining, forestry, public administration, trade, finance, insurance, real estate etc.

Standardized mortality ratio

The observed number of deaths in a region divided by the expected number of deaths where each age-sex group in the region's population is assumed to have experienced the corresponding age-sex specific death rates of the comparison jurisdiction at a specified date. Ontario, 1971, was selected as the comparison for Table 5.1.

Suicides and Self-Inflicted injuries

Includes all ICDA-8 (q.v.) codes E950 to E959.

UN

United Nations.

Unemployed

The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate for a given group represents the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the labour force in that group.

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Urban and rural areas

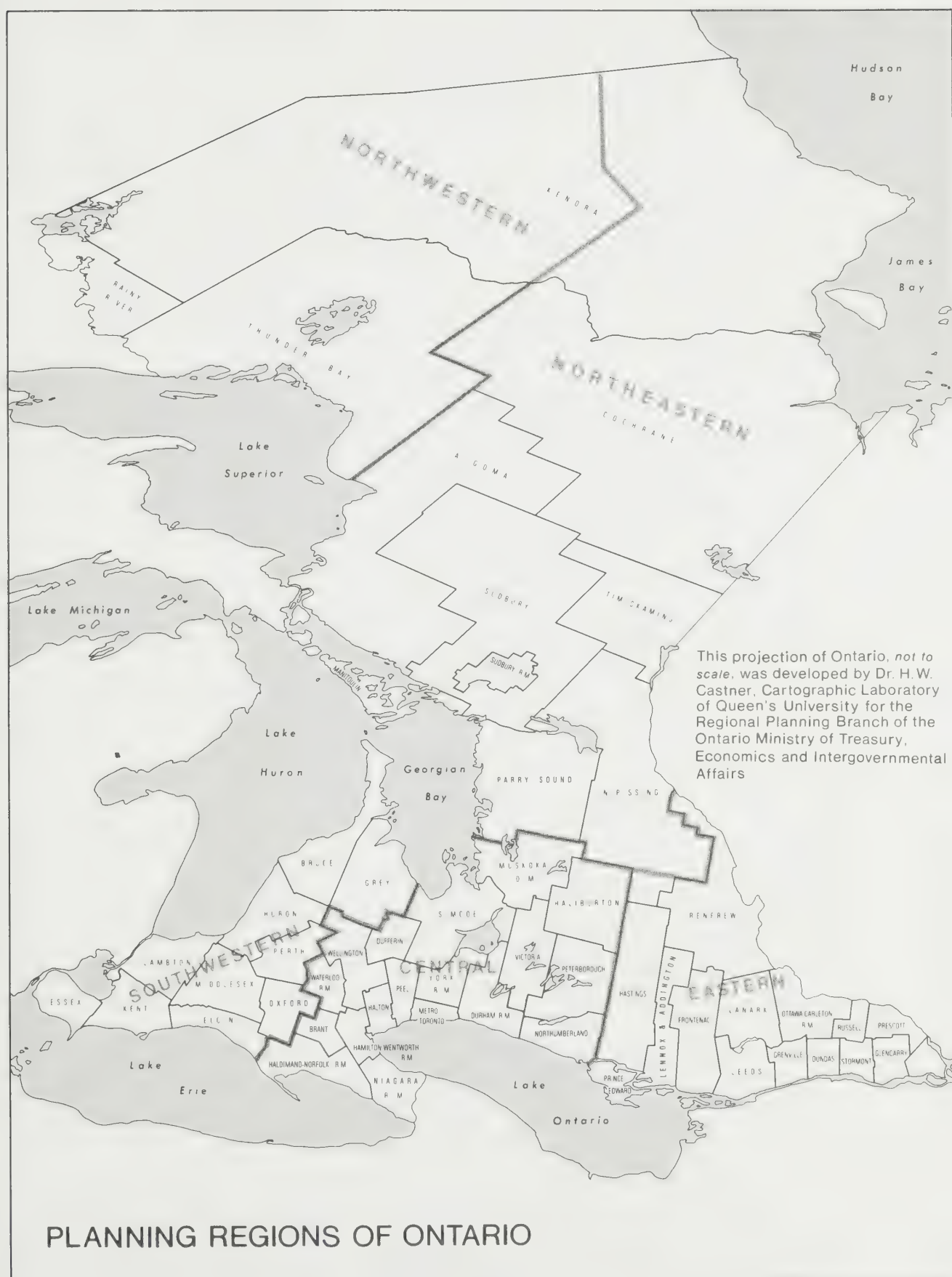
Urban population includes all persons living in:

- (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over;
- (2) unincorporated places of 1,000 or over, having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile;
- (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2).

Rural population is the residual population.

WHO

World Health Organization.





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